

NOVEMBER

PRICE 20 CENTS

1903

The CHAUTAUQUAN



*A Magazine of
Things Worth While*

THE NEGRO RACE PROBLEM

ALASKA AND THE KLONDIKE
AMERICAN SCULPTORS AND THEIR
ART
HERO OF THE AMERICAN
BLACK FOREST
THE MAKING
OF THE CITY
BEAUTIFYING
OF SCHOOL GROUNDS
SUR-
VEY OF CIVIC BETTERMENT
NATURE STUDY

THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS
Chautauqua

New York

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO
Chicago

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A Monthly Magazine of Things Worth While

Official Publication of Chautauqua Institution

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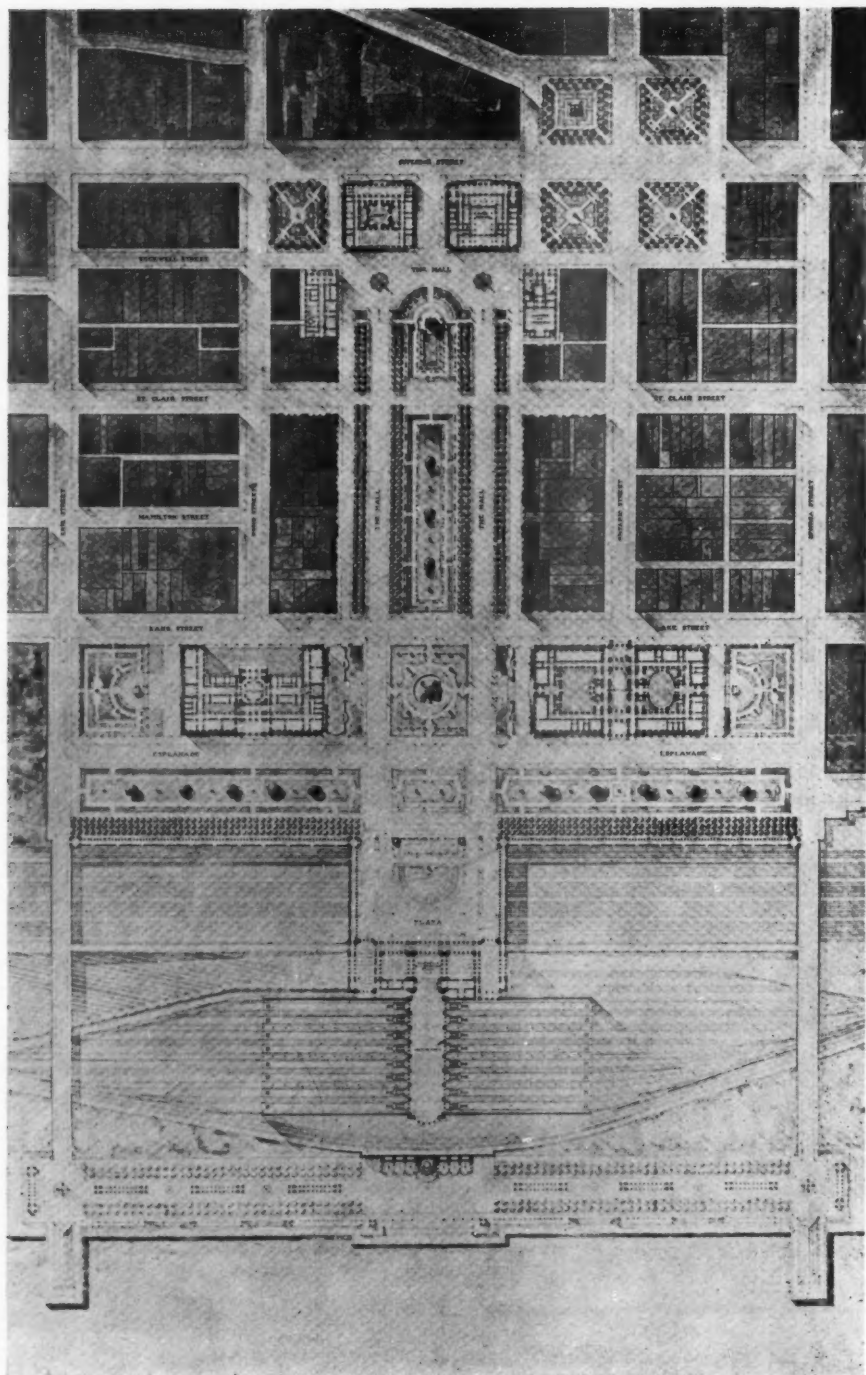
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Springfield, Ohio. Chicago, Illinois. New York, N. Y. Chicago, Illinois.

Entered according to Act of Congress, November, 1903, by THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, in the office of the Librarian of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Yearly Subscription, \$2.00. Single Copies, 20c.

Entered September 30, 1902, at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.



PROPOSED GROUP PLAN OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR CLEVELAND, OHIO

View from lake front; Union railroad station in foreground. "See Cleveland's Group Plan" in "Survey of Civic Betterment," page 286, and article on "The Making of the City," page 267.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

VOL. XXXVIII

NOVEMBER, 1908

No. 8

Highway & Byway

PROXIMITY to a presidential contest of exceptional interest invests the state elections of this "off year" with an importance not usually possessed by such campaigns. But while several states will choose governors and other state officials, interest centers in the elections of these two states—Ohio and Maryland. The reasons are not obscure.

Maryland is "close and doubtful" and Senator Gorman is one of those prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. Ohio is considered "safely Republican," but the Herrick-Johnson campaign has wide national significance, Mr. Johnson being the radical Democrats' candidate for the presidency, and the probable wearer of Mr. Bryan's mantle.

In Maryland, however, the parties have ignored national issues. Each of them has nominated an able, strong, and fit man for governor, and the campaign has been conducted on a very high plane. In Ohio, where there are several state questions of great moment—home rule, equitable taxation, the disposition of public franchises, etc.—the party questions of national scope have received much attention.

The Democratic platform of Ohio is regarded as one of the most radical ever adopted by a great party. It is anti-protection, anti-trust, anti-monopoly in finance and anti-imperialistic. It favors the initiative and referendum, popular election of senators, restriction of the powers of courts of equity as regards injunctions and other propositions of this character. Mr. Johnson, the candidate, is a single-taxer, free-trader, and advocate of public ownership of public utilities. He has opposed and

defied those he describes as "plutocratic Democrats." He hopes to secure a majority in the legislature and to send a Democrat to the federal senate to succeed Mr. Hanna. His own success is admitted to be improbable. The Republican candidate for governor, Colonel Herrick, is thought by some to be "in line for the vice-presidential nomination" of next year.

In Ohio the result of the contest is a foregone conclusion, but the Democrats are making a spectacular campaign. The Republicans did not, in their platform, reaffirm the famous tariff plank—known as "the Iowa idea"—deprecating the use of protection as a "shelter" of monopoly. The plank adopted in its stead is a general declaration in favor of tariff revision in response to the changing conditions of trade and industry.

In Massachusetts, another Republican stronghold, the election derives its chief interest from the fact that the Democrats of that state regard Richard Olney, secretary of state under Mr. Cleveland, as a strong candidate for the presidential nomination, and their nominee for governor is a supporter of Mr. Olney.

Hardly second in importance to any one of these contests, so far as national interest is concerned, is the municipal campaign in Greater New York. Once more "fusion" is opposed to Tammany Hall. The Republicans, certain anti-Tammany Democratic bodies and the Citizens' Union, an influential body of independent voters, have united as they did two years ago and nominated a ticket headed by Mayor Seth Low. The issue is the same as that of the campaign of 1901—good and honest municipal government. The fusion administration has been notably successful, and most of

those who sincerely believe in divorcing municipal from national or even state elections are satisfied with the situation. There are elements, however, who believe that in



THE LATE SIR
MICHAEL HERBERT
British ambassador to the
United States.

"a presidential year" voters are apt to adhere to party lines and that Mr. Low, being a Republican, cannot be elected in a city overwhelmingly Democratic. On personal grounds, too, there has been opposition to Mr. Low's renomination, and an independent Democrat seemed at one time likely to be named for mayor. The success of the fusion ticket appears

to be far less certain than it was two years ago, though every argument which was valid then is equally valid now. Tammany, having the offensive position, is confident of victory, but it may be depending too much on the shadow of the approaching national election.

The subordination of municipal to other issues, in no way related to local government and civic welfare, would be a sign of reaction and loss of ground by the friends of home rule and efficient administration.



Progress of Municipal Ownership

Conservative organs of opinion are commenting on the evidence of the growing popularity of the idea of public ownership of public utilities. The facts which have elicited these reflections are of undeniable significance, and to many they indicate the speedy success of the movement in question.

In Chicago, where the question of renewing the franchise of the street railway companies is still unsettled, notwithstanding the circumstance that it has for several years been the paramount municipal issue, a

strong popular feeling has manifested itself in favor of immediate acquisition of the lines under condemnation proceedings and of operation by the municipality. Under the "enabling" legislation secured from the state legislature this is possible, or rather will be possible after the voters of the city shall accept and ratify (as they are sure to do) that act. The trade unions, the turner societies and other bodies are in favor of this proposal. The city council is disposed to renew the franchises in the belief that at present municipal ownership and operation are impracticable, owing to the financial embarrassments of the city. Its course will meet with very vigorous protest.

Chicago, so far as public sentiment is concerned, is ripe for municipal ownership. The referendum on the question last year demonstrated this, and the developments since that test have but confirmed the demonstration. Chicago is the second city in the United States. How does the first, New York, stand with regard to this matter? Perhaps the best answer will be found in the following planks of the platform of the Citizens' Union, a powerful association of independent voters recruited chiefly from the "solid" business and professional classes. This Citizens' Union is the head and front of the Fusion movement which defeated Tammany two years ago, and which is making another fight for non-partisan and good government this year. As the planks have been widely discussed, we reproduce them practically in full:

"The union believes that the principles of municipal ownership and control, to which the city is already committed, should be recognized in all developments of instrumentalities of general public service, such as water, light and transportation, and that the city shall have full power as the public interests may demand either to lease for short terms or operate such instrumentalities. . . . When circumstances are unfavorable to direct operation, private franchises should be limited to short terms, with option of resumption by the city on prearranged conditions.

"New subways are about to be contracted

for. The rapid transit act should be so amended that the city, not the corporations, should control the situation, and, if necessary as a means of compelling satisfactory service, the city should have the power to operate.

"Ownership of our water supply and acquisition for just compensation of gas and electric light supplies, to be operated by the city if adequate merit system safeguards are provided."

In Cleveland, Ohio, the people are to vote on a proposition to issue municipal bonds for the construction of a lighting plant and the supply of electricity to private consumers in competition with the corporation now supplying such light. Evidently, with regard to municipal ownership a growing public sentiment, not a theory, confronts its opponents.



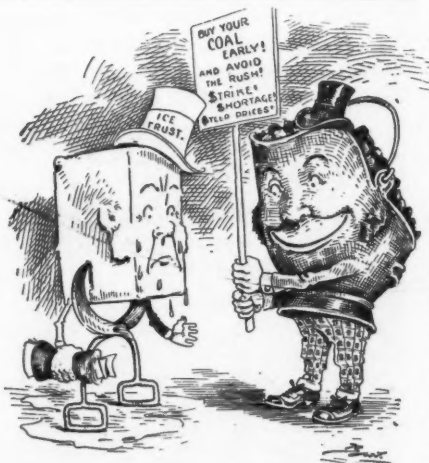
Notable Anti-Trust Utterances

In spite, possibly because, of the insignificant, inadequate and hollow anti-trust legislation enacted by the late congress, the agitation against the results of monopoly and corporate combination has shown no signs of decline. Wall street has had "a

rich man's panic," which has resulted in a tremendous shrinkage of paper values. The "undigested securities"—stocks and bonds of inflated and absurdly overestimated properties—have proved indigestible. Industry and business at large have not suffered in sympathy with the stock market, but public opinion has necessarily been directed toward the dangers of industrial speculation and overcapitalization. Some of the utterances provoked by the vicissitudes of the combination movement have attracted national attention.

Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States circuit court has advocated radical and stringent legislation controlling the organizations of corporations and making investment in their securities absolutely safe. At present owing to the swindling and thimble-rigging of the promoters the workman or small middle-class man, according to Judge Grosscup, puts his savings in the banks and draws a low rate of interest. Were corporations properly regulated and directed by the state, these classes would invest in the industrial securities of the country and thus secure a direct personal interest in the productive activities. Industry and commerce, now monopolized, would become nationalized again. He says:

"Put the organization of all corporations on a basis that is fixed, and, above all other considerations, simple and knowable; compel them to start on assets reasonable, equal to their capital; keep them subject to inspection, as banks and trust companies are now organized and inspected, and uncertainty—not uncertainty of judgment but uncertainty respecting the facts upon which judgment acts—will disappear. . . . Let the aim here be clearly kept in sight. It is, above all other considerations, to repeopleize the industries that have gone into corporation control. This means that there must be, not tinkering or mending, but reconstruction, the entire reconstruction of what seems to be a settled policy. It means that we must take our corporate policy from its five and forty masters and make of it a national policy; not a New York policy, nor a New Jersey policy, nor an Illinois policy, but an American policy."



RUSHING THE SEASON

The Ice Trust—Say, I no more'n get started and you come back talkin' up next winter's business.

The Coal Trust—Keep cool, can't you! You have a nice business.

—Minneapolis Journal.

Chief Justice Lore, of Delaware, holds the trust-promoters and trust-directors responsible for the spread of lawlessness and lynchings. If the powerful will break rules, scorn and defy the law, "How can the 'lower elements' be expected to respect it as the bulwark of society?" he asks in effect.

But undoubtedly the most remarkable, if not the most substantial, contribution to the discussion of the trust problem was that of the committee on commercial law of the American Bar Association, a body of prominent, able and influential lawyers supposed to be conservative on all great and difficult questions. This committee made a report on trusts to the annual meeting of the association, and, after a stormy discussion, it was requested by resolution to recommend specific remedies against the evil of illegal combinations threatening the welfare of the country. The report was a sweeping arraignment of the present trusts as pernicious monopolies without an economic reason for being from a social standpoint, and a discussion of the general lines along which relief might be sought.

Three courses of action were tentatively indicated by the committee, as follows:

1. Taxing trusts to death, or, at least, impeding their growth by graduated taxation. "We would leave, perhaps, the first hundred thousand free, and the first million cheap, and raise the rate with each succeeding million. The United States Steel Corporation has a capitalization of over \$1,000,000,000. The gradation stages might be slow and easy enough to please the most conservative, and yet result in a taxation of 10 per cent upon the last hundred millions. How long would the United States Steel Corporation continue under that system of taxation?"

"2. We can compel them to render better and cheaper service. If the combination of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railroads is a great enough public disaster to have warranted the attention which it has attracted, it could have been prevented much easier than by a hundred Sherman anti-trust laws by a single United States statute that required any corporation engaged in interstate commerce to reduce

its rates 50 per cent to and from every point where competition has been prevented by combination, merger, common control or agreement. Congress can enact that any corporation or individual who engages in interstate commerce must furnish its services or supply its goods at lower rates wherever by any combination competition is prevented than where competition is left free.

"3. If necessary the state itself can enter the industrial field as a producer and restore the force of competition to its former supremacy by becoming itself a competitor of the great trusts."

It is pointed out in the press that this is in no sense a "conservative" program; that, indeed, it is more radical than any seriously proposed even by political radicals. The last alternative is collectivism without the economy of state ownership, since competition of the sort suggested would mean waste of capital and labor. Why, it is asked, ignore the simpler socialistic plan of state acquisition of monopolized industries and their management in the public interest?

It is not considered probable that the American Bar Association will indorse these remedies, but the report and the temper in which it was received at the annual meeting are significant. Advocates of further restriction are greatly encouraged.



A MODERN NOAH

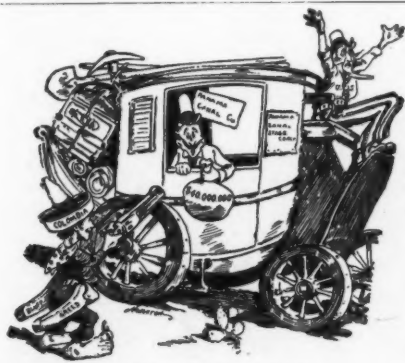
Carnegie:—Sorry for you fellows, but we can only carry one of each kind.

—Minneapolis Tribune.

The Isthmian Canal Question

On the 22nd of September the Hay-Herran treaty for the completion of the Panama canal by the United States expired by limitation. The Colombian senate had unanimously disapproved it some weeks before, but as a bill had been introduced authorizing the negotiations of another treaty on terms more favorable to Colombia, it was expected here that she would apply for an extension of time for the ratification of the Hay-Herran convention in amended form. No such request came, and the treaty lapsed.

Little is known regarding the real causes of this disappointing result. Certain it is that public opinion in Colombia was hostile to the treaty. Opposition to the present administration may have been a factor, President Marraquin being unpopular; the feeling that the concession was worth more than we offered was a contributory cause; constitutional objections were urged by some, as the treaty provided for a perpetual lease and practical control by the United States of the canal zone (stipulations supposed to be incompatible with Colombian sovereignty in the zone); intrigue on the part of American enemies of the canal is suspected. The "easy" explanation of the irresponsible writers is that the Colombian politicians are boodlers and grafters who attempted a "hold-up" of the United States.



A MODERN DICK TURPIN

Colombia—"Hate to do it, Uncle, but I'll have to hold you up till this Frenchman turns over about ten million."

—Minneapolis Tribune.

What next? Colombia is desirous of resuming negotiations and framing another treaty. The canal act authorizes the president to wait a reasonable time before opening negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rico for a canal within their territories, and this will probably be done. There is no demand for immediate action, and the Nicaragua route has lost much of the support it had prior to the conclusion of the Hay-Herran treaty. It is believed that Colombia will come to terms, and that a satisfactory convention will yet be secured.



Political Crisis in England

Utterly unexpected, though strictly logical, was the action of Joseph Chamberlain in resigning his position as colonial secretary and in precipitating a ministerial crisis and a new alignment of parties. There is no foundation for the theory that the coup was prearranged, and that an "understanding" of some sort exists between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour. A cabinet divided against itself cannot stand, and ever since the open rupture between the free-traders and the advocates of preferential tariff and the return to protection, reorganization of the Balfour ministry has been inevitable. The inquiry postponed the crisis; it could not avert it.

Theoretically, indeed, there is little difference between Mr. Chamberlain's position on the fiscal question and that of the premier. Mr. Balfour is personally in full sympathy with the neo-protectionist program, as he admitted in his letter accepting the resignation of his colonial secretary. He favors "closer union" with the colonies on the basis of trade preferences. He would not shrink from the taxation of food-stuffs. But he sees that neither the colonies nor the British electors are ready to support such radical proposals, and he dismisses them, for the present, as being beyond the sphere of practical politics. The only branch of the new program he considers safe is a tariff on manufactures for purposes of retaliation and bargaining.

Free-trade England, he holds, has no weapons with which to secure concessions from protectionist countries and to prevent unfair competition, such as the selling by foreign trusts, in English markets, their surplus output below cost. What he proposes is a sort of reciprocity tariff.

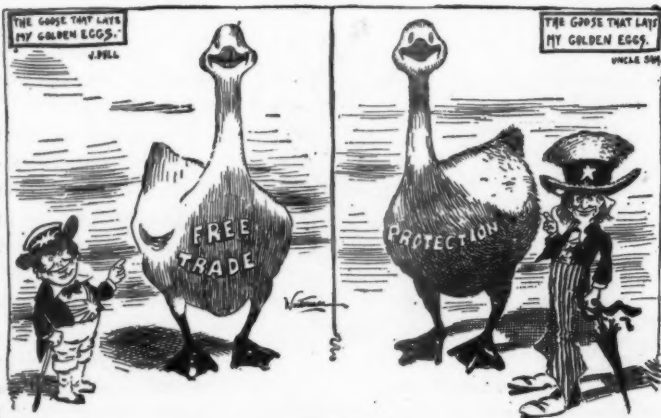
This is not sufficiently "advanced" for Mr. Chamberlain, who lays more stress on preferences to the colonies than on retaliation upon foreign countries. He recognizes, however, that even small duties on food products are unacceptable to the majority of the constituencies. In June he thought that he could convince the working classes that duties on food and preferential tariff would raise their wages and decrease their burdens; in September the workingmen, having meantime been heard from at several by-elections, at trade union and coöperative congresses and in their press, the task seemed less easy. More time, Mr. Chamberlain saw, would be required to effect the concession. To remain in the cabinet and continue his propaganda was impossible, and the retirement followed. Mr. Chamberlain is now free to proceed with his crusade.

But he will have against him not only the Liberals, who are practically reunited now, the differences over the Boer war and imperialism being overshadowed by the new issue, but the powerful section of the free-trade unionists led by such able men as the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Goschen, the Tory free-traders, the younger and democratic Tories, the labor representatives and the banking and financial interests. He will also be opposed by the opportunists and time-servers who are loath to give up office and power.

It is generally believed—and Mr. Chamberlain himself is understood to share this belief—that the reorganized Balfour ministry will be short lived, and that parliament will be dissolved some time in the spring, if not sooner, to give the people an opportunity to pass upon the new issue. This appeal to the country, it is further believed, will result in the return of the Liberals to power. But Mr. Chamberlain and his supporters are satisfied that the Liberals will be defeated in parliament after a brief and troubled attempt at governing the empire, and that a second general election would bring the Tories back into office with a popular mandate in favor of protection and fiscal imperialism.

Whatever may be thought about these speculations and forecasts, the immediate result is disastrous for the Tory-Unionist party. It is disrupted and demoralized far more completely than was the Liberal party after Mr. Gladstone's definitive espousal of home rule. Gladstone lost a few influential leaders and a small section of his followers. The anti-protection Tories and Unionists are much stronger numerically and intellectually than the Chamberlain secessionists.

Even Mr. Balfour's milder policy of retaliatory tariff arrangements is repudiated by many Tories. It is too reactionary for men like Mr. Ritchie, Lord Balfour of



TWO GEESSE

—Ohio State Journal

Burleigh, Arthur Elliot and Lord George Hamilton, who have resigned from the cabinet as a result of its tentative adoption by the premier. The attitude of the free-trade Tories and Unionists in parliament is a subject of speculation. Will they, with Goschen and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at their head, oppose Balfour openly? There are those who believe that they will, and that the premier will attempt to effect an alliance with the Irish members, whose support, it is supposed, can be had on certain terms, such as a Catholic university at Dublin and a measure of local self-government.

In any event, the reconstructed cabinet is not expected to live long. An appeal to the country is unavoidable, though the protectionists of every species want as much time as strategy and craft can secure for their propaganda.



Russian Politics and De Witte

Has reaction triumphed in Russia? The able and progressive minister of finance, M. De Witte, has been relieved of his duties and appointed president of the committee of ministers. Whether this is a promotion or a fall is a subject of much speculation. The better opinion is that it marks the defeat of the liberal faction of the Russian ministry and the ascendancy of the extreme "nationalist" and conservative group led by M. Von Plehve, the minister of the interior.

Since the Kishineff tragedy Russia has been the scene of serious labor troubles—of violent strikes, collisions with the troops, political demonstrations and certain acts of revolutionary terrorism which recalled the gloomy days of the early eighties of the last century. Von Plehve has represented throughout these troubles a policy of repression and severity. He is even charged with sending agents into the centers of the industrial agitation for the purpose of inciting disorder and thus bringing the leaders of the workmen to the front, that they might be arrested and "removed." De

Witte, on the other hand, has advocated conciliation and concessions. To his efforts is due the adoption of the law permitting workmen to choose spokesmen to present demands or grievances to employers. He has favored a sort of officially protected trade-union, his idea being that such legal and recognized unions would counteract the movement to give a political and anti-governmental character to purely industrial unrest. It was reported that he proposed a measure legalizing strikes (for at present a strike is treated as a riot and small insurrection).



JOSEPH CHAM-
BERLAIN

Who has resigned as
British Colonial Secretary.

In the fiscal province De Witte's administration of the ministry of finance was distinguished by adherence to a policy of peaceful expansion, internal improvement and special encouragement of manufacturing industries. He has been accused of favoring manufactures at the expense of agriculture, of inviting foreign capital and skill to develop the resources of the country and of overtaxing the peasantry and nobility in the interest of artificially stimulated industries. The Siberian and Manchurian railways, the "nationalization" of the sale of liquor and other large undertakings are among De Witte's achievements. He was a resolute advocate of peace and economy in non-remunerative expenditures.

The minister of finance in Russia has exceptionally great powers and responsibilities, and De Witte's influence was felt in every line of national activity. His successor, Pelske, being a man of no initiative or marked ability, will probably find his functions considerably restricted. The minister of the interior will be the overshadowing force in the government.

Some have assumed that De Witte has been made chancellor of the empire or that the office of prime minister has been created for his benefit. As a matter of fact the



CHARLES T. RITCHIE
Who has resigned as British
Chancellor of the
Exchequer.

president of the committee of ministers, in late years at any rate, has simply been a chairman or figure-head. The committee, it appears, deals with administrative questions which transcend the powers of individual ministers. It also decides upon measures of public safety. But it is not pretended that the president has more power than any other member of the committee, and the min-

isters are not at all eager to submit their policies to this body.

Between Von Plehve and De Witte there has been constant friction, and it is a fact that the friends of the former have received the "promotion" of De Witte with complete equanimity. Nor is there any indication of a decline of Von Plehve's influence. The action of the officials in the south of Russia in connection with the strikes points the other way.

Moreover, Von Plehve's measures instituted against the liberal elements in the provincial assemblies, whose bold demands for home rule, guarantees of personal freedom, popular education and the like were deemed so significant, have almost suppressed that promising movement, and the reactionary press has regained its confident tone. Nothing is heard about the much-vaunted rescript of the czar promising toleration and reform. Apparently there are to be no concessions on the part of the autocracy to the spirit of the age and to the aspirations of the advanced classes of Russian society.

Socialism and Opportunism

Owing to the extraordinary strength developed by the German Social Democracy in the recent elections, this year's congress of the party excited unusual interest and attention. Certain differences within the party, whose importance was absurdly exaggerated in the press, had served further to deepen the public interest in the proceedings.

Several questions of policy were dealt with by the congress, and behind them all was the apparently fundamental question as to whether the Social Democracy should remain "revolutionary" and uncompromising, or should adopt a more opportunist and moderate course. Bebel, the veteran leader, advocated radicalism, while several younger men, brilliant writers and orators, favored revision and modification of the old program. After an exhaustive and earnest debate Bebel won what was regarded as an overwhelming victory. In reality, however, the party has long since ceased to be "revolutionary" in the Marx-Engels sense of the term, and opportunism has been its policy, in fact if not in name, for years.

Originally socialism in Germany was revolutionary not only as regards its doctrines, but also as regards its methods. It rejected "bourgeois" tactics, political action of the ordinary kind and parliamentary agitation. It preached class warfare, the organization of the proletariat for the expropriation of the capitalistic class and the nationalization of industry and commerce. It had little use for palliatives, half measures and small reforms. Today, while still believing in collectivism as the goal, it is quite willing to accept small reforms and to make use of parliamentary methods.

The 3,000,000 Germans who now vote for Socialist candidates are not all revolutionary collectivists. Many of them would probably disavow sympathy with the ultimate aims of the party. They cooperate with it because it is the only strong and effective "opposition party" in the country; because it stands for equality before the

law, freedom of speech and the press, economic opportunity and justice; because it aggressively combats militarism, colonialism, agrarianism and special privilege. To these the Social Democracy is a party of liberal and democratic, rather than of collectivist and revolutionary, principles.

Herr Bebel's success at the congress will retard formal revision of the party's program, but it will not arrest the spread of opportunism. Among the resolutions adopted by the congress was one against asking or accepting a vice-presidency of the reichstag, though the present numerical strength of the party entitles it to this power. The Radicals thought that a vice-presidency would restrain their freedom of obstruction, involve concessions to the monarchical principle (officers of the reichstag attend court functions in court uniform) and tend to give it a ridiculous air of "respectability." Another resolution forbade members to write for "capitalistic" publications. Why it is wrong to preach socialism to unconverted, to make propaganda "among the enemy," is not clear. As already observed, the significance of these anti-compromise resolutions may easily be overestimated. Herr Bebel has great influence and prestige, but the stream of tendency is with the younger and less dogmatic intellectual leaders of the Social Democracy. In France the Socialists have for some years been a "government party." They had a representative in the ministry, and James, one of their leaders, is one of the vice-presidents of the chamber of deputies.



"Zionism" in East Africa

The international congress of Zionists at Basel, Switzerland, attracted world-wide attention. The Kishineff outrages, the agitation which they produced, and especially the American petition incident, had served to give peculiar prominence to the proposed "permanent" solution of the Jewish problem—where such a problem exists. The ideal of the Zionists, some of whom are "practical" but most of whom take a

"long" view of the question, is the restoration of an independent Jewish state in Palestine. Many American, English and German Jews question the feasibility of this scheme. To them the question is rather the immediate rescue of those of their co-religionists (in Roumania and Russia) whom the anti-Semitic policy of bigoted governments condemns to starvation, insecurity, degradation and ignorance. Tens of thousands of them are emigrating, and will seek refuge and opportunity in the freer and less congested countries. But will these continue to keep their doors open to destitute aliens of any race? In England, as well as in the United States, further immigration is regarded with apprehension. Restrictive measures are demanded. In England a royal commission has just recommended an act controlling and checking immigration, while in this country an educational test and similar restrictions have been vigorously proposed.

In these circumstances, great interest was excited by a report made by Dr. Herzl, the leader of the Zionists, to the Basel congress to the effect that the British foreign office had offered a site in East Africa for an autonomous Jewish colony. The negotiations with Turkey for the cession of Palestine to the Zionist corporation had not proved successful, and the question of accepting the British offer assumed great importance. No little opposition was manifested to the scheme by the ardent Zionists. East Africa was no substitute, they said, for Palestine, and a colony under the rule of England was very different from an independent Jewish state. But the leaders favored a thorough investigation of the



GENERAL JOHN C.
BLACK OF ILLINOIS
Elected Commander-in-
Chief, Grand Army of
the Republic.

scheme, and a resolution was carried for the appointment of a committee to investigate the offer and report upon the suitability of the site and the terms of the proposed grant.

The territory designated by the British government for the Jewish colony is an elevated tract 200 miles long on the Uganda Railroad between Mau and Nairohi. A former commissioner of the Uganda Protectorate describes it as "almost unparalleled in tropical Africa, being admirably watered, fertile, cool, covered with noble forests, practically uninhabited and as healthy for Europeans as Great Britain." The colonists are to enjoy full authority as regards local affairs and to have an administrator of their own race. Great Britain is to exercise a general but mild control.

This colony would hardly attract prosperous and contented Jews, but it would provide land, homes, opportunities and peace for tens of thousands who are now denied all opportunity to earn a livelihood and, in addition, are exposed to mob violence and persecution. As an experiment in self-government it would possess peculiar importance, and it would not prevent the realization of the Zionist dream elsewhere.



Brain Power and Industry

In his address as president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science Sir Norman Lockyer, the eminent astronomer, drew a practical and important conclusion from an elaborate consideration of the influence of brain power on history. He asserted that Great Britain's position as a manufacturing nation, her success as a trader and exporter, were in peril chiefly because of her neglect of science and her lack of efficient universities. Comparing England with her leading competitors, he said: "We in Great Britain have eleven universities, competing with one hundred and thirty-four state and privately endowed in the United States and twenty-two state endowed in Germany. The German state gives to one university more than the British government allows to all the universities

and university colleges in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales put together." As for private endowment of science and education, the figures show that less than ten per cent of the sum furnished by American millionaires to promote education in the United States has been contributed by English wealth for the encouragement of science in the United Kingdom.

Sir Norman advocated liberal state grants. He suggested an appropriation of \$120,000,000 (an amount equal to the total of the naval bill for 1888-89) for the development of brain power. This, he argued, would represent a loan bearing a high rate of interest, as the influence of the endowment would be felt in every direction and for many generations.

It is true that the promotion of industry and trade has become the principal function of modern states and that never before was industry so dependent on brain and science as now. The liberal journals of Great Britain point out, however, that higher education and research are not nearly so necessary as popular and technical education and the amelioration of the condition of the working classes. Science may stimulate invention and the application of knowledge to industry, but the efficiency of the workman is the primary factor. Skill and efficiency at the bottom imply a high standard of living—better housing, better food, shorter hours of toil and wholesome recreation. This brings one back to the program of social legislation which Mr. Chamberlain put forward several years ago but which has been relegated to the background since the Boer war and the rise of imperialism.



The Inventor as Statesman

If asked to name the men who had most to do with hastening our Civil War, scarcely anyone—even though he were a member of congress—would place the name of George Stephenson on the list. And certainly Stephenson himself, as he exultantly watched the progress of his "Rocket" along her iron

path, had no idea that his experiment would ultimately affect the political destiny of the United States. Yet the invention of the railroad had a direct and powerful influence upon the development of those questions which had to be solved at so immense a cost in blood and treasure. It was the railroad that gave urgency to these problems. As long as the westward exodus had to be accomplished by the slow and toilsome means of the "prairie schooner," the situation was not acute. But when the railroad made communication easy, settlement increased so rapidly that our statesmen, and indeed our citizens in general, were compelled to consider what should be the character of these new states, in relation to the institution of slavery. Had not the westward movement been facilitated by George Stephenson's invention, who knows what might have been the result of the postponement of the political difficulty?

As a rule the importance of the men of science is greatly underestimated by the politician. Some of his contributions to the resources of statecraft are obvious, as when he devises an armored ship or a long-distance rifle. His more subtle connections with national and international affairs are, however, in reality much more deserving of note. The case of the railroad, already mentioned, suggests a large class of inventions which has practically revolutionized the practise of politics. The rapid transportation of travelers and the immediate transmission of messages have alone made it impossible for us to do our governing in the old way. The girdle which the telegraph has put around the world has twisted up the ancient art of diplomacy beyond recognition. What kind of factor could our government be in the settlement of questions affecting our interests in Turkey if Mr. Hay could only receive his Constantinople news by sailing boat? The European powers would have time to take decisive action before Uncle Sam could get in a word or even know that there was trouble brewing. In particular, the ambassador of one nation at the court of

another has been robbed by the wire of much of his responsibility as a figure in the world's politics. The possibility of his receiving instructions from his home government at a moment's notice cuts away from him much of his former opportunity of initiative, and largely deprives him of his historic prerogative of arbiter of war and peace. The same limitation affects also the rulers of distant colonies and dependencies who may receive all the outward signs of authority as heretofore but have forfeited much of their real authority. The viceroy of India, for example, is in no wise stinted in the gorgeousness of his state display, but he can never entirely escape the tentacle which Downing street stretches out to him under the sea.

All this should teach caution to our political prophets. Predictions in this sphere, which are at best hazardous for other reasons, are particularly vitiated by the erroneous assumption that civilization in its non-political aspects will remain as it is now. It is taken for granted that, during the period covered by the forecast, the ingenuity of the inventor and discoverer will have been fruitless. In fact, there may be some chemist or electrician, quite unknown at the capital, who at this very hour is quietly working out in his laboratory something that will mean far more to the political future of this country than any platform contrived at a party convention. What may it not mean if international communication should be still further accelerated and cheapened? As little do we understand today what changes in the balance of population, with far-reaching political effects, may be brought about by new discoveries of natural



GENERAL S. M. B.
YOUNG
Chief of new general
army staff.

resources or by the devising of some method of turning to profitable commercial account resources as yet unutilized. South Africa has learned full well that the finding of diamonds at Kimberley and gold on the Rand was an incident of significance outside trading circles. How immense, too, may be the difference made to the future of the world, not only as regards individual life but as modifying the mutual relations of various sections and countries, when medical science shall succeed in making habitable by white men, those regions whose luxuriance has tempted foreign settlers only to their death!

H. W. HORWILL.



Correlation

There is a current phrase which proclaims our country to be the land of opportunity. The phrase has become somewhat hackneyed, and, as used in exhortations to persons straining to reach the goal called "success," needs intelligent qualification in order to be serviceable. But there is no doubt that opportunity to cope with the largest problems of human interest is characteristic of the United States. One may gain some idea of the variety of such problems from the features grouped in this issue of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

First, and foremost in public attention nowadays, is the problem of the Negro; a race, as Mr. Commons forcefully puts it, which has been domesticated rather than civilized among us. In a time of more or less passionate utterances on the subject, and temptation to revert to savagery in practice, a dispassionate and comprehensive historical study of this racial element in the composition of the American people ought to be helpful. Noting the educational phase of this pressing problem, one may discern the educational phase of other subjects which affords a basis for grouping articles in these pages this month. Sheldon Jackson, missionary and now United States General Agent of Education in Alaska, takes us away to the Northwest, where we get a startling picture of vastnesses of terri-

tory and responsibility for inferior peoples whom we are too prone to consider "long distance."

Then the true story of "Zeisberger: Hero of the American Black Forest" may serve to recall a heroic civilizing ideal of earlier days. At the same time it reminds us of our historic neglect from that day to this to apply a kind of education that might make the inferior race of Indians into Americans.

We may take some pride, however, in the results of educational work among whites, known as the mountaineers of the South; a sketch and portrait of President Frost of Berea College appear under "Modern American Idealists."

Educational methods applied to modern American trade-getting are described in the account of Philadelphia's Commercial Museum, titled "Where Science is Allied to Commerce."

"The Beautifying of School Grounds" emphasizes a latter-day development in public school education. The survey of the "Beginnings of an American Art," namely sculpture, indicates another line of progress expressing that national impulse which we like to call "the new civic spirit."

But of problems that confront us none presses harder than that of the city. One is tempted to raise the question whether, like the Negro, we shall civilize it or only domesticate it. In "The Making of the City," Mr. Zueblin reviews the record of municipal reform, and shows how we are being educated to consider topography, approaches, functions of the streets, housing, public and private architecture, grouping of public buildings (creation of civic centers), and establishment of parks, playgrounds and boulevards.

In the editorial departments the reader will find many sidelights on the group of topics for the month outlined above.



"Don't you think we had better tell the public that you are opposed to the trusts?" "What for?" answered Senator Sorghum. "The time for that has passed. The public won't believe it and the trusts might."—*Washington Star*.

Racial Composition of the American People

THE NEGRO

BY JOHN R. COMMONS

Statistician National Civic Federation, author of "Distribution of Wealth," "Proportional Representation," etc.



ALTHOUGH the Negro races of Africa extend across the continent and from the Sudan to Cape Colony, yet the races which yielded a supply of slaves for America were confined to a narrow stretch of the Atlantic coast near the equator. For nearly two thousand miles from Cape Verde the coast of Africa runs southeast and easterly, and then for another thousand miles it runs to the south, forming the Gulf of Guinea, and from a belt of land a few hundred miles in width along this coast practically all the Negro immigrants to America have come. Here several large rivers, the Senegal, the Gambia, the Niger, and the Congo, furnish harbors for slave ships and routes for slave traders from the interior. Two circumstances, the climate and the luxuriant vegetation, render this region hostile to any continuous exertion. The torrid heat and the excessive humidity weaken the will and actually exterminate those who are too energetic; but this same heat and humidity, with the fertile soil, produce unparalleled crops of bananas, yams, and grains. Thus nature conspires to produce a race indolent, improvident and contented. At least seventy-five per cent of the deaths are said to be executions for supposed witchcraft, which has killed more men and women than the slave trade. Sexual purity is unknown, except as enforced by the husband or father by virtue

of his right of property in wives and daughters. Formerly cannibalism prevailed, but it has now been largely stamped out by European governments. The native governments are tribal and the chiefs sustain themselves by their physical prowess and the help of priests and medicine men. The highest forms of government are those of Ashanti and Dahomey, which are a kind of feudal oligarchy with absolute power over life and property. Property is mainly in women and slaves, and inheritance is through the female, except among the nobility of Dahomey, where primogeniture rules. Written laws and records are unknown. The people are unstable, indifferent to suffering, and "easily aroused to ferocity by the sight of blood or under great fear." They exhibit in Africa certain qualities which are associated with their descendants in this country, namely, aversion to silence and solitude, love of rhythm, excitability, and lack of reserve. All travelers speak of their impulsiveness, strong sexual passion, and lack of will power.

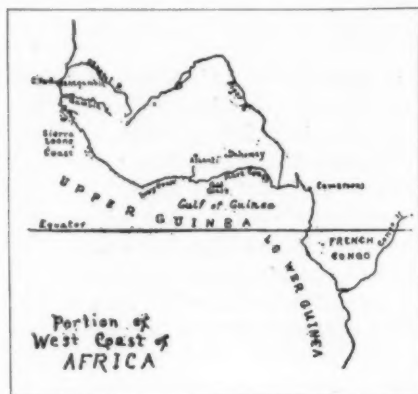
Such, in brief, were the land and the people that furnished one-sixth of our total population and two-fifths of our southern population. In shifting such a people from the torrid climate of equatorial Africa to the temperate regions of America, and from an environment of savagery to one of civilization, changes more momentous than those of any other migration have occurred.

This is the third of a series of nine articles on the "Racial Composition of the American People." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Race and Democracy (September).
Colonial Race Elements (October).
The Negro (November).
Immigration During the Nineteenth Century
(December and January).

Industry (February).
Religion and Politics (March).
Social Problems (April).
Amalgamation and Assimilation (May).

First, it was only the strongest physical specimens who survived the horrible tests of the slave catcher and the slave ship. Slavery, too, as a system, could use to best advantage those who were docile and hardy, and not those who were independent and feeble. Just as in the many thousand



years of man's domestication of animals, the breechy cow and the balky horse have been almost eliminated by artificial selection, so slavery tended to transform the savage by eliminating those who were self-willed, ambitious, and possessed of individual initiative. Other races of immigrants, by contact with our institutions, have been civilized—the Negro has been only domesticated. Civilization offers an outlet for those who are morally and intellectually vigorous enough to break away from the stolid mass of their fellows; domestication dreads and suppresses them as dangerous rebels. The very qualities of intelligence and manliness which are essential for citizenship in a democracy were systemetically expunged from the Negro race through two hundred years of slavery. And then, by the cataclysm of a war of emancipation in which it took no part, this race, after many thousand years of savagery and two centuries of slavery, was suddenly let loose into the liberty of citizenship and the electoral suffrage. The world never before had seen such a triumph of dogmatism, and partizanship. It was dogmatism, because a theory of abstract equality and inalienable

rights of man took the place of education and the slow evolution of moral character. It was partizanship, because a political party, taking advantage of its triumph in civil war, sought to perpetuate itself through amendments to the constitution. No wonder that this fateful alliance of doctrinaires and partizans brought fateful results, and that, after a generation of anarchy and race hatred, the more fundamental task of education has only just begun.

True, there was a secondary object in view in granting the freedmen suffrage. The thirteenth amendment, adopted in 1865, legalized and extended the proclamation of emancipation, which had been a war measure. But this was followed by servile and penal laws in certain southern states designed to nullify the amendment. Congress then submitted the fourteenth amendment, which was adopted in 1867, creating a new grade of citizenship—citizenship of the nation—and prohibiting any state from depriving "any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law" and from denying to any person "the equal protection of the laws." But this was not enough. The next step was the fifteenth amendment, adopted in 1869, prohibiting any state from denying the suffrage to citizens of the United States "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." Thus, equality before the law was to be protected by equality in making the law. This object was a worthy one, and it added the appearance of logical necessity to the theories of the doctrinaires and the schemes of the partizans. But it failed, because based on a wrong theory of the ballot. The suffrage means literally self-government. Self-government means intelligence, self-control and capacity for coöperation. If these are lacking, the ballot only makes way for the "boss," the corruptionist, and the oligarchy under the cloak of democracy. The suffrage must be earned, and not merely conferred, if it is to be an instrument of self-protection.

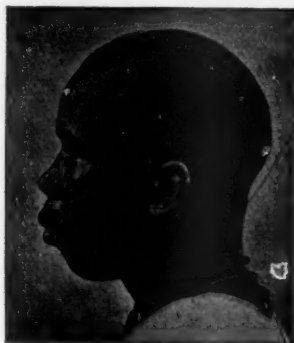
For eight years the governments of the

southern states were in the hands of the Negroes. Two different policies were pursued by the whites. In Georgia they accepted the conditions and took part in the elections. In South Carolina and other states they refrained from voting. The results were correspondingly different. Georgia never suffered from Negro domination as did other states, and never went through the violent reaction of the Kuklux period. But in a state like South Carolina, with more than a majority of the voters belonging to the black race, the whites were overcome both by resentment toward the policy and by the hopelessness of the situation. The result of turning a state over to ignorant and untried voters was an enormous increase of debt without corresponding public improvements or public enterprises. Even the Negro governments themselves, after four or five years began to repudiate these debts, and they were almost wholly repudiated by the whites after returning to power.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the methods by which the white voters regained and kept control of the states. Admittedly it was through intimidation, murder, ballot-box "stuffing," and false counting. The Negro vote has almost disappeared, and in more recent years that which was accomplished through violence is perpetuated through law. Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama and Virginia have adopted so-called "educational" tests with such adroit exceptions that white illiterates may vote, but Negroes, whether literate or illiterate, may be excluded from voting. The fifteenth amendment, by decisions of the United States supreme court on cases arising in Alabama and Kentucky (April 26 and May 3, 1903), has been rendered inoperative, and with these decisions it may be taken for granted that the Negro will not again in the near future enjoy the privilege of a free ballot.

This is a situation in which the North is as deeply interested as the South. The South, during the period of slavery through the privilege of counting three-fifths of

the slaves, enjoyed a predominance in congress and in presidential elections beyond its proportion of white voters. The South now enjoys a greater privilege because it counts all the Negroes. The fourteenth amendment expressly provides for a situation like this. It says:



THE NEGRO TYPE

From Ripley's "Races of Europe." Courtesy D. Appleton & Co.

"When the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state."

Whether it will be possible under our form of government to carry out this provision of the fourteenth amendment may be doubted, but that it is fast becoming a question of live interest is certain. The educational test is a rational test, but it is rational only when the state makes an honest and diligent effort to equip every man to pass the test. The former slave states spend \$2.21 per child for educating the Negroes, and \$4.92 per child for educating the whites. (Reports of Bureau of Education, 1900-01.) The great lesson already learned is that we must "begin over again" the preparation of the Negro



PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE
From "The World's Work." Copyrighted by Doubleday, Page & Co.

for citizenship. This time the work will begin at the bottom by educating the Negro for the ballot, instead of beginning at the top by giving him the ballot before he knows what it should do for him. What shall be the nature of this education?

EDUCATION AND SELF-HELP

In the first instalment of this series we have argued that democracy must be based upon intelligence, manliness and coöperation. How can these qualities be produced in a race just emerged from slavery?

Intelligence is more than books and letters—it is knowledge of the forces of nature and ingenuity enough to use them for human service. The Negro is generally acknowledged to be lacking in "the mechanical idea." In Africa he hardly knows the simplest mechanical principles, such as that of the lever. In America the brightest of the Negroes were trained during slavery by their masters in the handicrafts, such as carpentry, shoemaking, spinning, weaving, blacksmithing, tailoring, and so on. A plantation became a self-supporting unit under the oversight and discipline of the whites, but the work of the Negro artisans

was "for the most part careless and inefficient." Since emancipation the young generation has not learned the mechanical trades to the same extent as the slave generations. Moreover, as machinery supplants tools, and factories supplant handicrafts, the Negro is left still farther behind. "White men," says a Negro speaker,* "are bringing science and art into menial occupations and lifting them beyond our reach. In my boyhood the walls and ceilings were white-washed each spring by colored men; now they are decorated by skilled white artisans. Then the carpets were beaten by colored men; now this is done by a white man managing a steam carpet-cleaning works. Then the laundry work was done by Negroes; now they are with difficulty able to manage the new labor-saving machinery."

Individual Negroes have made great progress, but what we need to know is whether the masses of the Negroes have advanced. The investigators of Atlanta University, in summarizing the reports of three hundred and forty-four employers of Negroes, conclude: "There are

*Hugh M. Browne, *A. M. E. Zion Church Quarterly*, April, 1894, quoted by Tillinghast, p. 186.



WORKING BY THE DAY IN THE COTTON FIELD
From "The World's Work." Copyrighted by Doubleday, Page & Co.

a large number of Negro mechanics all over the land, but especially in the South. Some of these are progressive, efficient workmen. More are careless, slovenly and ill trained. There are signs of lethargy among these artisans, and work is slipping from them in some places; in others they are awakening and seizing the opportunities of the new industrial South.*

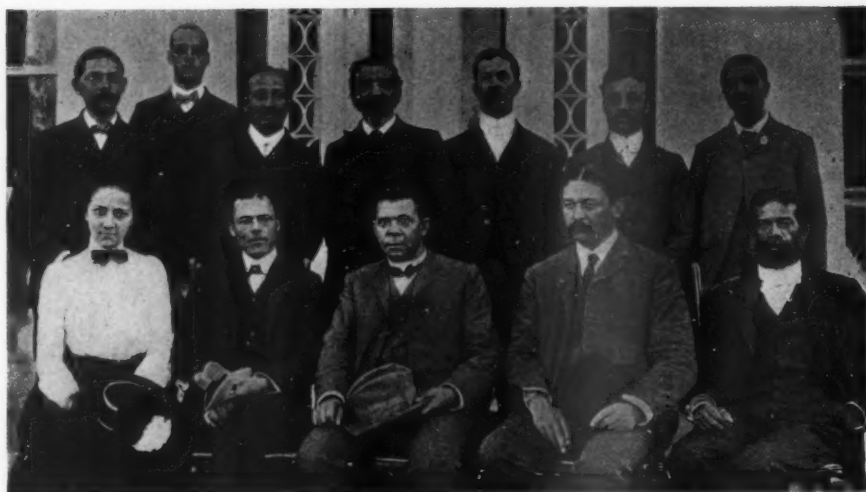
The prejudice of white workmen has undoubtedly played a part in excluding the Negro from mechanical trades, but the testimony of large employers, who have no race prejudice where profits can be made, also shows that low-priced Negro labor costs more than high-priced white labor. The iron and steel mills of Alabama have no advantage in the labor cost over the mills of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The foundation of intelligence for the modern workingman is his understanding of mechanics. Not until he learns through manual and technical training to handle the forces of nature can the workingman rise to positions of responsibility and independence. This is as important in agricultural labor, to which the Negro is largely

restricted, as in manufactures. Intelligence in mechanics makes way for intelligence in economics and politics, and the higher wages of mechanical intelligence furnish the resources by which the workman can demand and secure his political and economic rights.

The second requisite of democracy is independence and manliness. These are moral qualities based on will power and steadfastness in pursuit of a worthy object. But these qualities are not produced merely by exhortation and religious revivals. They have a more prosaic foundation. History shows that no class or nation has risen to independence without first accumulating property. However much we disparage the qualities of greed and selfishness which the rush for wealth has made obnoxious, we must acknowledge that the solid basis of the virtues is thrift. The improvidence of the Negro is notorious. His neglect of his horse, his mule, his machinery, his eagerness to spend his earnings on finery, his reckless purchase of watermelons, chickens and garden stuff when he might easily grow them on his own patch of ground, these and many other

*"The Negro Artisan," p. 188.



THE TUSKEGEE FACULTY COUNCIL

Reading from left to right: 1, R. R. Taylor; 2, R. M. Atwell, Farm Manager; 3, Commandant-Major Ramsey; 4, Chaplain Edgar J. Penney; 5, M. T. Driver, Business Agent; 6, Wm. Mayberry, Head of Boarding Department; 7, Geo. W. Carver, Instructor in Agriculture; 8, Miss Jane E. Clark, Lady Principal; 9, Emmet J. Scott, Private Secretary; 10, Booker T. Washington; 11, Warren Logan, Treasurer; 12, John H. Washington, Superintendent of Industries.

From "The World's Work." Copyrighted by Doubleday, Page & Co.

incidents of improvidence explain the constant dependence of the Negro upon his employer and his creditor. In three southern states the whites pay taxes on \$322 per capita, the blacks on only \$16 per capita.* The oft-quoted increase in landed property owned by Negroes has been shown to be more the result of increased values of urban and suburban land than increased acreage. The Negro land-owner has become well-to-do not so much by his own thrift as by the accidental "unearned increment" which the growth of society has added to the value of his land.†

There are, of course, notable exceptions where Negroes have accumulated property through diligent attention and careful oversight. These are all the more notable when it is remembered that the education of the Negro has directed his energies to the honors of the learned professions rather than to the commonplace virtues of ownership, and that one great practical experiment in thrift—the Freedmans' Bank—went down through dishonesty and incapacity. With

the more recent development of the remarkable institutions of Hampton and Tuskegee and their emphasis on manual training and property accumulation, it is to be expected that these basic qualities of intelligence and independence will receive practical and direct encouragement.

Coöperation is the third and capital equipment for attaining the rights of citizenship. There are two forms of coöperation—a lower and a higher. The lower is that of the chief or the boss who marshals his ignorant followers through fear or spoils. The higher is that of self-government where those who join together do so through their own intelligence and mutual confidence. In the lower form there are personal jealousies and factional contests which prevent united action under elected leaders. Negro bosses and foremen are more despotic than white bosses. The Colored Farmers' Alliance depended upon white men for leadership. The white "carpet-baggers" organized the Negro vote in the reconstruction period. The Negro was in this low stage of coöperation because he was jealous or distrustful of his fellow Negro

*Hoffman, p. 298,

†Hoffman, pp. 306-307



SCHOOLROOM AT MISS ANNIE DAVIS'S SCHOOL
From "The World's Work." Copyrighted by Doubleday, Page & Co.

and could rally together only under the banner of a leader whom he could not depose. With the growth of intelligence and moral character there comes a deepening sense of the need of organization as well as leaders of their own race whom they can trust. The most hopeful indication of progress for the Negroes is the large number of voluntary religious, beneficial and insurance societies whose membership is limited to their own color.*

Liberty has always come through organization. The free cities of Europe were simply the guilds of peasants and merchants who organized to protect themselves against the feudal lords and bishops. Latterly they gained a voice in parliaments as the "third estate," and established our modern representative democracy. The modern trade unions have become a power far in excess of their numbers through the capacity of the workman to organize. With the modest beginnings of self-organization among Negroes the way is opening for their more effective participation in the higher opportunities of our civilization.

The Negro trade unionist has not as yet shown the organizing capacity of other races. Only among the mine workers and

the longshoremen are they to be found in considerable numbers, although the carpenters have recently appointed a Negro organizer. But in each of these cases the Negro is being organized by the white man, not so much for his own protection as for the protection of the white workman. If the Negro is brought to the position of refusing to work for lower wages than the white man he has taken the most difficult step in organization; for the labor union requires, more than any other association in modern life, reliance upon the steadfastness of one's fellows. Unfortunately, when the Negro demands the same wages as white men, his industrial inferiority leads the employer to take white men in his place, and here again we see how fundamental is the manual and technical intelligence above mentioned as a basis for all other progress.*

It must not be inferred, because we have emphasized these qualities of intelligence, manliness, and coöperation as preparatory to political rights, that the Negro race should be deprived of the suffrage until such time as its members acquire these qualities. Many individuals have

*See "The Negro Artisan," pp. 153-178, for many interesting facts.

*Atlanta University Publications, No. 3.

already acquired them. To exclude such individuals from the suffrage is to shut the door of hope to all. An honest educational test, honestly enforced on both whites and blacks, is the simplest rough-and-ready method for measuring the progress of individuals in these qualities of citizenship. There is no problem before the American people more vital to democratic institutions than that of keeping the suffrage open to the Negro and at the same time preparing the Negro to profit by the suffrage.

GROWTH OF NEGRO POPULATION

After the census of 1880 it was confidently asserted that the Negro population was increasing more rapidly than the white population. But these assertions, since the census of 1890, have disappeared. It then became apparent that the supposed increase from 1870 to 1880 was based on a defective count in 1870, the first census after emancipation. In reality the Negro element, including mulattoes, during the one hundred and ten years of census-taking, has steadily declined in proportion to the white element. Although Negroes in absolute numbers have increased from 757,000 in 1790 to 4,442,000 in 1860, and 8,841,000 in 1900, yet in 1790 they were one-fifth of the total population; in 1860 they were one-seventh and in 1900 only one-ninth.*

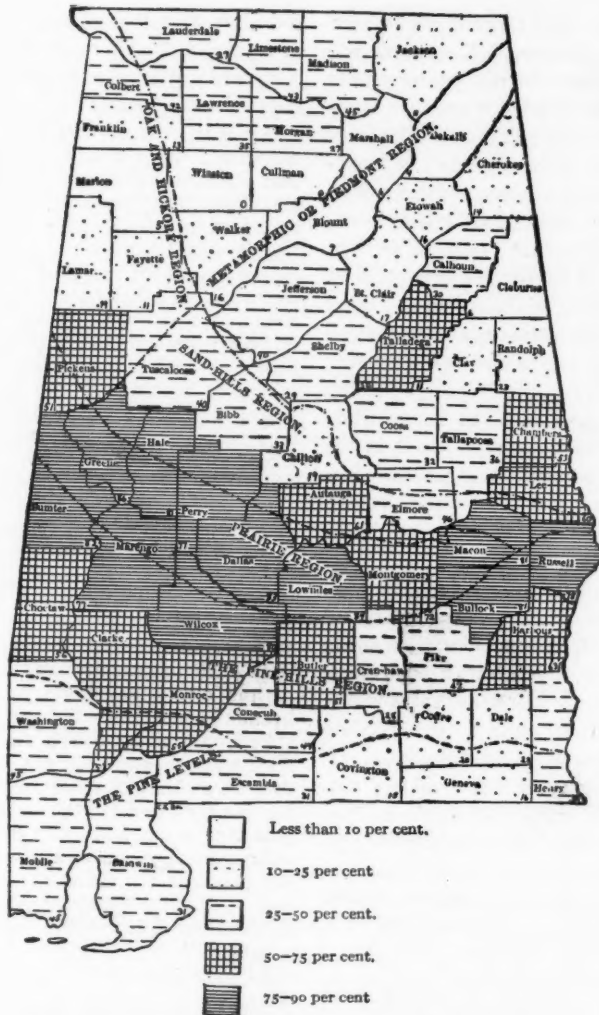
It is naturally suggested that this relative decrease in Negro population has been owing to the large immigration of whites, but the inference is unwarranted. In the southern states the foreign element has increased less rapidly than the native white element, yet it is in the southern states that the Negro is most clearly falling behind. From 1890 to 1900 the native whites in the South Atlantic states increased 20.5 per cent and the Negroes only 14.3 per cent; in the south central states the native whites increased 19.2 per cent and the Negroes only 10.9 per cent. In only six southern states, namely, West Virginia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and

Arkansas, have the Negroes, during the past ten years, increased more rapidly than the whites, and in only three of these states, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, was the increase significant. In but two states, South Carolina and Mississippi, does the Negro element predominate, and in another state, Louisiana, a majority were Negroes in 1890 but a majority were whites in 1900.

This redistribution of Negroes is the most interesting and significant fact regarding the race, and has a bearing on its future. Two movements are taking place, first to the fertile bottom lands of the southern states, second to the cities, both North and South. Mr. Carl Kelsey (in "*Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*," January, 1903, pages 58-61) has shown this movement to the lowlands in an interesting way. He has prepared a geological map of Alabama, which with Mississippi, has received the largest accession of Negroes, and has shown the density of Negro population according to the character of the soil. In this map it appears that the prairie and valley regions contain a proportion of 50 per cent to 90 per cent Negroes while the sand hill and pine levels contain only 10 per cent to 50 per cent, and the piedmont or foothill region less than 10 per cent. A similar segregation is found in other southern states, especially the alluvial districts of Mississippi and Arkansas. In these fertile sections toward which the Negroes gravitate, the crops are enormous, and Mr. Kelsey points out a curious misconception in the census of 1900, wherein the inference is drawn that Negroes are better farmers than whites, because they raise larger crops. "No wonder the Negroes' crops are larger," when the whites farm the hill country and the Negroes till the delta which "will raise twice as much cotton per acre as the hills." Furthermore, the Negro, whether tenant or owner, is under the close supervision of a white landlord or creditor, who in self-protection keeps control of him, whereas the white farmer is left to succeed or fail without expert guidance.

The migration of Negroes to the cities

*Twelfth Census, vol. I, p. 115. Abstract of Census, p. 7.



NEGRO PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION IN ALABAMA IN 1900

Reproduced by courtesy of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

is extremely significant. In ten southern states the proportion of the colored population was almost exactly the same in 1880 as it had been in 1860—namely, 36 per cent—yet in sixteen cities of those states as shown by Mr. Hoffman (pages 9 and 10), the colored proportion increased from 19 per cent in 1860 to 29 per cent in 1890. This relative increase, however, did not continue after 1890, for, according to the census of 1900, the proportion of Negroes was still

29 per cent. During the past two decades the Negroes have increased relatively faster in northern cities. The white population of Chicago increased threefold from 1880 to 1900, and the colored population fivefold. The white population of Philadelphia, during the same period increased 50 per cent and the colored population 100 per cent.

Were the Negroes in the cities to scatter through all the sections, the predominating

numbers of the white element might have an elevating influence, but, instead, the Negroes congregate in the poorer wards where both poverty and vice prevail. Hoffman has shown that two-thirds of the Negroes in Chicago live in three wards which contain all the houses of ill-fame in that part of the city. The same is true of Philadelphia, Boston and Cincinnati.* In these sections Negro prostitution has become an established institution, catering to the Italian and other lower grades of immigrants, and supporting in idleness many Negro men as solicitors.

We have seen that the Negro population has not kept pace with the native white population. The reason is found in the smaller excess of births over deaths. Statistics of births are almost entirely lacking in the United States. Statistics of deaths are complete for only ten northern states and a few southern cities, containing, in 1900, in all, 28,000,000 whites and 1,180,000 Negroes. Of this number, 20,000,000 whites and 1,100,000 Negroes lived in cities, so that the showing which the census is able to give is mainly for cities North and South and for rural sections in the North. It appears that for every 1,000 colored persons living in these cities the deaths in 1900 were 30.5, while for every 1,000 white persons the deaths were only 17.9. That is to say, the colored death-rate was 70 per cent greater than the white death-rate.

In the rural districts there was much less difference. The colored death-rate was 19 and the white death-rate 15.3, a colored excess of only 24 per cent.

MORALS AND ENVIRONMENT

In explaining the excessive colored mortality, there are two classes of opinions. One explains it by social conditions, the other by race traits. The one points to environment, the other to moral character. The one is socialistic, the other individualistic. These different views exist among colored people themselves, and one of the encouraging signs is the scientific and can-

did interest in the subject taken by them under the leadership of Atlanta University. A colored physician who takes the first view states his case forcibly:

"Is it any wonder that we die faster than our white brother when he gets the first and best attention, while we are neglected on all sides? They have the best wards and treatment at the hospital, while we must take it second hand or not at all; they have all the homes for the poor and friendless, we have none; they have a home for fallen women, we have none; they have the public libraries where they can get and read books on hygiene and other subjects pertaining to health, we have no such privileges; they have the gymnasiums where they can go and develop themselves physically, we have not; they have all the parks where they and their children can go in the hot summer days and breathe the pure, cool air, but for fear we might catch a breath of that air and live, they put up large signs, which read thus: 'For white people only'; they live in the best homes, while we live in humble ones; they live in the cleanest and healthiest parts of the city, while we live in the sickliest and filthiest parts of the city; the streets on which they live are cleaned once and twice a day, the streets on which we live are not cleaned once a month, and some not at all; besides, they have plenty of money with which they can get any physician they wish, any medicine they need, and travel for their health when necessary; all of these blessings we are deprived of. Now, my friends, in the face of all these disadvantages, do you not think we are doing well to stay here as long as we do?"

Another colored writer, less eloquent, but not less accurate, in summarizing the statistics collected under the guidance of Atlanta University concludes:

"Overcrowding in tenements and houses occupied by colored people does not exist to any great extent, and is less than was supposed.

"In comparison with white women, an excess of colored women support their families, or contribute to the family support, by occupation which takes them much of their time from home, to the neglect of their children.

"Environment and the sanitary condition of houses are not chiefly responsible for the excessive mortality among colored people.

"Ignorance and disregard of the laws of

*Hoffman, pp. 16, 17; Wood, "Americans in Process," p. 218.

health are responsible for a large proportion of this excessive mortality."

It is pointed out by these colored students, and by many others, that the excessive mortality of colored people is owing to pulmonary consumption, scrofula, and syphilis, all of which are constitutional; and to infant mortality due also to constitutional and congenital disease. The census of 1900 reports that for every 1,000 white children under five years of age there were 52 deaths in one year, and for every 1,000 colored children under five years there were 371 deaths, an excess of colored infant mortality of 613 per cent. The census also reports that colored deaths owing to consumption are 2.7 times as many as white deaths; colored deaths owing to pneumonia are twice as great, while deaths owing to contagious causes such as measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, are no greater or actually less than the white deaths in proportion to population. In the city of Charleston, South Carolina, where mortality statistics of Negroes were compiled before the war, it is shown that from 1822 to 1848 the colored death-rate from consumption was a trifle less than the white, but since 1865 the white mortality from that cause has decreased while the colored mortality has increased.* At the conference held at Atlanta University, Professor Harris, of Fisk University, concluded:†

"I have now covered the ground to which our excessive death-rate is mainly due; namely, pulmonary diseases, especially consumption and pneumonia, scrofula, venereal diseases and infant mortality. If we eliminate these diseases our excessive death-rate will be a thing of the past. . . . While I do not depreciate sanitary regulations and a knowledge of hygienic laws, I am convinced that a *sine qua non* of a change for the better in the Negro's physical condition is a higher social morality. . . . From the health reports of all our large southern cities we learn that a considerable amount of our infant mortality is due to inanition, infantile debility, and infantile marasmus. Now what is the case in regard to these diseases? The fact is that they are not diseases at all, but merely

the names of symptoms due to enfeebled constitutions and congenital diseases, inherited from parents suffering from the effects of sexual immorality and debauchery. . . . It is true that much of the moral laxity which exists among us today arose out of slavery. . . . But to explain it is not to excuse it. It is no longer our misfortune as it was before the war; it is our sin, the wages of which is our excessive number of deaths. . . . The presence of tubercular and scrofulous diseases, consumption, syphilis and leprosy has caused the weaker nations of the earth to succumb before the rising tide of Christian civilization. . . . The history of nations teaches us that neither war, nor famine, nor pestilence exterminates them so completely as do sexual vices."



TOPICAL ANALYSIS

- I. The African origin of the Negro and the relation between environment and character.
 1. Industry.
 2. Religion.
 3. Morals.
 4. Government.
- II. The Negro domesticated rather than civilized. Effects of enfranchisement and subsequent disfranchisement.
- III. The problem of civilization, *i. e.*, education.
 1. Mechanical aptitude fundamental.
 2. Thrift and accumulation of property.
 3. Mutual self-help—liberty through organization
 4. The relation of these educational foundations to political rights.
- IV. White and Negro population.
 1. Relative decline of the latter.
 2. Gravitation towards lowlands and cities.
 3. Causes of excess of deaths among Negroes.
 - (a) Environment and social oppression.
 - (b) Race traits and moral character



REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. From what district in Africa have most of the Negro immigrants to America come? 2. What is the climate of this region, and its effects upon the people? 3. In what ways has slavery affected the race in this country? 4. What steps led to giving the Negro the franchise? 5. What was the effect upon state governments? 6. How have the whites regained control? 7. What question of representation is raised by the disfranchisement of the Negro? 8. How can congress deal with

*Hoffman, p. 70.

†Atlanta University Publications, No. 2, p. 26.

the situation? 9. What is the present position of the Negro as a craftsman? 10. What two qualities must be cultivated in the Negro? 11. Why has the Negro failed to appreciate coöperation? 12. What progress has trades unionism made among Negroes? 13. What is true of the increase of Negroes compared with whites? 14. What significant facts does the migration of the Negro show? 15. What two views are held as to the cause for the decrease of Negro population?



SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What were the decisions of the supreme court of April 26 and May 3? 2. When was Hampton Institute founded, and for what purpose? 3. When and by whom was Tuskegee founded? 4. What are the leading institutions for the higher education of Negroes?



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Twelfth Census, vol. IV, also census abstract, 1900. The latter can be obtained free on application to the Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.

"Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro," by Frederick L. Hoffman, Publications of the American Economic Association, vol. XI, Nos. 1, 2, 3, August, 1896 (Macmillan & Co.). An exhaustive statistical investigation. The author is statistician to the Prudential Insurance Company of America.

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These bulletins can be obtained free of charge on application to the Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C. They contain detailed studies of Negro communities and are exceedingly valuable.

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"The Negro in Africa and America," by Joseph A. Tillinghast, Publications of the Ameri-

can Economic Association, third series, vol. III, No. 2, May, 1902. The only systematic treatise based on a comparison of the Negro as a savage with the Negro as a slave and an American citizen.

"Up from Slavery," by Booker T. Washington (New York, 1901). By the Negro founder and famous head of Tuskegee Institute which places emphasis on industrial training and property acquisition, as a preparation for suffrage.

"The Soul of Black Folk," by W. E. B. DuBois (Chicago, 1903). By the eminent Negro professor at Atlanta University, who, while acknowledging the good work of schools like Tuskegee, contends strongly for the higher education and political rights of the Negroes.

"The American Negro," by W. H. Thomas (New York, 1901). By a Negro, reared in the North in freedom, who candidly and in an entertaining literary style points out the moral and intellectual qualities of his fellows.


"The Negro in the Black Belt" Sketches of six small groups (a) a country district and (b) a small village. Here we get a glimpse of the real negro problem; of the poverty and degradation of the country negro, which means the mass of negroes in the United States; (c) and (d) two towns representing the possibilities of town negroes; (e) and (f) two groups in two small cities representing the better class who send their children to Atlanta, Fisk and Tuskegee. No. 32. "The Negroes of Sandy Hill, Maryland." An agricultural group with semi-urban surroundings and interests. No. 35. "The Negro Landholders of Georgia." This study is an attempt to make clear the steps by which 470,000 black freedmen and their children have in one of the poorer slave states gained possession of over a million of acres of land in a generation, the value of this land and its situation, the conditions of ownership, and the proper interpretation of these statistics as social phenomena. Georgia has the largest Negro population of any state in the union; it lies largely in the Black Belt and yet includes a great diversity of social and physical conditions; it is noted as the center of some of the most radical thought and action on the Negro problem and yet holds also a mass of peculiarly self-reliant black folk; finally, and of decisive importance to the student, it is the only state that has kept a detailed record of a Negro landholding extending over a quarter of a century. No. 37. "The Negroes of Litwalton, Virginia." A social study of Negroes engaged chiefly in the oyster industry. No. 38. "Negroes of Cinclare Central Factory and Calumet Plantation, Louisiana." These localities are regarded as representative of the conditions on all the sugar plantations in Louisiana. No. 48. A study of a typical northern Negro community at Xenia, Ohio. Xenia is one of the oldest towns in Ohio, and has a very well defined group of Negroes settled almost entirely in one section. These Negroes have among them some of the oldest residents of the city and also some of the most recent immigrants. Here are families of several generations of freedmen, descendants of runaway slaves, together with the Negro of the South who has ventured North for the first time in search of what he thinks is more freedom.

Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States

ALASKA AND THE KLONDIKE

BY SHELDON JACKSON, D. D., LL. D.

United States General Agent of Education in Alaska.

O journey to the Pacific Coast, whether in pursuit of science or pleasure, is complete that does not include Alaska. No lover of the grand and beautiful in nature has feasted his eyes on the "best" who has not looked upon the marvelous coast of the "Land of the Sundown Seas."

No American can appreciate the extent of his country until he visits Bering Strait and finds himself on American soil but two miles from Russia in Asia, or visits the western end of the Aleutian chain of islands and finds himself a thousand miles west of Honolulu and a short distance north of Japan. No statesman can grasp the future possibilities of that territory until he has visited the thousands of miles of unsurpassed fishing banks, or traveled over the immense areas of gold producing gravels, the mountains of gold, silver, copper and iron ores, and seen the extensive oil and coal fields of Alaska, the coming home of hundreds of thousands of prosperous citizens, the future great northland state.

Alaska contains 590,807 square miles, an area equal to all the United States east of the Mississippi River and north of the Gulf states. Its extreme length from east to west is 2,200 miles in an air line, as far as

from New York City to the state of Nevada. Its extreme breadth from north to south is 1,400 miles. The coast line of Alaska measures 25,000 miles, or two and one-half times more than the Atlantic and Pacific coast lines of the remaining portion of the United States.

Commencing at Dixon Inlet, in latitude 54° 40', the coast sweeps in a long regular curve northwest to the entrance of Prince William Sound, a distance of 550 miles; thence 725 miles south and west to Unimak Pass at the end of the Alaska Peninsula. From this pass the Aleutian chain of islands reaches 1,075 miles in a long curve almost across to Japan. North of Unimak Pass the coast forms a zigzag line north and west to Bering Strait, 1,837 miles, and from Bering Strait northward and eastward to Point Barrow, 847 miles; and from Point Barrow eastward and southward to the international boundary line with Canada, 423 miles.

The physical configuration naturally divides it into three districts, the Yukon district, extending from the Alaskan range of mountains to the Arctic Ocean; the Aleutian district, embracing the Alaska Peninsula, and the islands west of 155° of west longitude; and the Sitkan district, including Southeastern Alaska.

This paper is the third in the series "Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Quebec and the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

By T. G. Marquis (September).

Ontario and the Canadian Northwest. By

Agnes C. Laut (October).

Alaska and the Klondike. By Sheldon Jackson,

D. D. (November).

Hawaii and the Philippines. By John Marvin

Dean (December).

Mexico and the Aztecs. By Sara Y. Stevenson
(January.)

Central America. By Lieut. J. W. G. Walker.
U. S. N. (February).

Panama and Its Neighbors. By Charles M.
Pepper (March).

The West Indies. By Amos Kidder Fiske
(April).

Cuba and Porto Rico: Cuba, by Alexis E. Frye;

Porto Rico, by Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay
(May).

The Yukon district is a wide stretch of rolling plains with occasional low ranges of hills and isolated mountains. The plains are covered with numerous lakes, swamps and peat beds comprising the tundra of arctic Alaska. In the Yukon Valley and south of it there are large areas covered



THE FOREST AT SITKA

"Nothing grows in Alaska."

with wild bluegrass, wood, meadow, and blue-joint grasses. In midsummer the whole ground both north and south of the Yukon Valley is covered with luxurious herbage and produces rare and beautiful plants. The Yukon district along the rivers and in the eastern section has limited forests of Norway spruce and cottonwoods. Nearly the whole of this large region has a frozen subsoil to an unknown depth. At Point Barrow, the northernmost settlement on the main continent of America, the winter night lasts from November 14 to January 23, and the long summer day from May 15 to July 24. Snow commences to disappear on the coast in June, and in July is almost wholly gone. Lettuce and rad-

ishes have been gathered for eating nineteen days after germinating.

The Aleutian district is largely mountainous and of volcanic formation. Between the mountains and the sea are, however, many natural prairies with a rich soil of vegetable mold and clay covered with perennial wild grasses.

The Sitkan district is also mountainous in the extreme, and large portions are covered with dense forests of spruce, hemlock and cedar.

Alaska is the great island region of the United States, having off its southeastern coast the Alexander Archipelago with over 10,000 separate islands aggregating an area equal to 14,142 square miles; the Kadiak group aggregating 5,676 miles; the Shumagan group containing 1,031 square miles; the Aleutian group with an area of 6,391 square miles, and the Bering Sea group with 3,963 square miles.

It is the region of the highest mountain peaks in the United States. The great coast range of California and the Rocky Mountain range of Colorado and Montana unite in Alaska to form peaks from 15,000 to over 20,000 feet in height.

Alaska contains the great volcanic system of the United States. Grewingk enumerates sixty-one volcanoes, a few of which are smoking much of the time.

It is the great glacier region; from Dixon Entrance to Unimak Pass, in a distance of 2,000 miles, are found the most remarkable glaciers in the world.

Alaska abounds in hot and mineral springs.

It contains not only the largest river in North America but one of the large rivers of the world.

In addition to the remarkable natural features of Alaska which will always attract attention, it is equally rich in material resources. Its codfish banks greatly exceed in extent the better known banks off Newfoundland and the Norwegian coast. Herring, trout, bass, mackerel, halibut, salmon and other valuable food fishes of commerce abound. The salmon pack of Alaska in 1901 amounted to \$6,926,167. The value

of furs sent to market since the transfer of Alaska to the United States is estimated at \$50,000,000. Coal and iron have been found in many sections. Marble of superior qualities exists in inexhaustible quantities; a fine quality of bismuth is found on Vostovia mountain; kaolin, fire coal, gypsum, graphite, tin, amethyst, zoelites, garnets, agates, cornelians, fossil ivory, are also found. Sulphur exists in large quantities in an almost pure state. The chief attention, however, in minerals is given at present to the opening of gold and copper mines. The yield of gold last year was about \$20,000,000.

Contrary to the prevailing opinion of the public, Alaska has considerable agricultural and horticultural possibilities. Through Southern Alaska between the mountains and the sea are many natural prairies with rich soil and vegetable mold and clay covered with perennial wild grasses that are susceptible of profitable cultivation; and even in the great Yukon Valley almost under the Arctic Circle on a frozen subsoil, the Agricultural Experiment Station of the government has demonstrated that oats, barley, wheat and hardy garden vegetables can be raised with profit. Arctic and Sub-Arctic and Southern Alaska alike are covered in summer with beautiful wild flowers and toothsome wild berries. The red and black currants, cranberries, raspberries, thimbleberries, salmonberries, blueberries, gooseberries, killiknikberries, heathberries, and roseberries, grow in great abundance in all sections of Alaska. Wild strawberries abound in certain portions.

Alaska has two distinctly marked climates. Southeast Alaska and the Aleutian islands, together with the coast and islands bordering on the Pacific Ocean, have a mild climate created by the *kuro-siwo*, or warm Japan current of the Pacific. North of the coast range of mountains inland, Alaska has in a general way an arctic winter and a tropical summer—the thermometer often rising above 100 degrees in summer and recording from 50 to 78 degrees below zero in winter.

Alaska was first discovered by the Russians. The western coast of America had been explored as far north as Cape Mendocino in California, but beyond that it was a vast unknown region—"the great northern mystery with its Anian Strait and Silver mountains and divers other fabulous



WATERFALL NEAR METLAKAHTLA, ALASKA

tales." To solve these mysteries, to determine whether Asia had land communication with America, to learn what lands and people were beyond his possession on the eastern coast of Siberia and to extend his empire from Asia to America, Peter the Great in 1724 ordered two expeditions of exploration and placed them both under the command of Vitus Bering, a Dane in the Russian service. Three days later the emperor died, but the expeditions were energetically pushed by his widow and daughter. The first expedition, from 1725 to 1730, explored Bering Strait and settled the question of separation between Asia and

America. The second expedition was fitted out by the Empress Catherine and was again commanded by Bering, with Alexei Ilich Chirikoff second in command. In



AN ESKIMO GIRL, POINT BARROW

the *St. Peter* Bering reached as far eastward on the coast of Alaska as Kayak Island and looked upon the glories of Mount St. Elias. The same season Chirikoff in the *St. Paul* reached the region of Sitka, Prince of Wales Island. The discoveries of Bering and Chirikoff, together with their report of the abundance of furs, set the merchants of Siberia wild with excitement. In the rush to reach

the new land of wealth flat-boats and small schooners were hastily constructed of hewn planks and lashed together with raw-hide thongs, vessels that would float in fair weather but were unable to hold together in storms. In these frail crafts, expedition after expedition followed one another in rapid succession, the half of them being lost at sea, but the other half were made rich. Among the early explorers and adventurers were Emilian Bassof, 1743 (the first white man to land on the island of Attou); Nevodchikof, 1745; Tolstykh, 1747; Trapeznikof, 1749; Yugof, 1750; Bashnakf, Kaholodilof and Krassilnikof, 1753; Durnef, 1755, and Tolofstykh, 1759. In addition to these and many others were the government astronomical and geographical expedition of Imalof, 1778; the scientific expedition of 1803 under Krusenstern; the expedition in search of the northwest passage by Kotzebue, 1815; the survey of the Alaska coast, 1822, by Etholin and others, also of 1827 by Lutke; the Spanish expeditions of Perez, 1774, and Bodega y Cuadra in 1775; Artega, 1779; Malaspina, 1779, and other Spaniards. England, not to be left behind, sent Captain James Cook in 1778 and Captain George Vancouver in 1783, Beechey, 1825, and Belcher in 1826, and others. France sent Captain La Perouse in 1783, and Sweden, Captain Coxe in 1790; and the United States, Captain Rogers in 1854.

There are three principal highways to Alaska: (1) From San Francisco (3,138 miles) or from Puget Sound (2,724 miles) westward and northward by sea through the pass of the Aleutian chain of islands to St. Michael, and thence inland (1,700 miles) by the Yukon river. (2) From San Francisco or Puget Sound by ocean in a northwestern direction (1,533 miles) to Valdez at the head of Prince William Sound, and thence over the new military road (or by the railway that is reported to be under construction during the season of 1903) into the Copper River, the Tanana country and the Yukon Valley. (3)

From Seattle north along the coast to Skagway. This "Reading Journey in Alaska" chooses the latter.

Owing to some deficiency in our early study of geography we never learned that a voyage could be made from Seattle to Alaska along a quiet inland sea in an ocean steamer for over a thousand miles without so much as entering the waters of the Pacific Ocean, or incurring the risk of becoming seasick.

At Dixon Entrance in latitude $54^{\circ} 40'$ the steamship enters Alaska and there it also enters the Alexander Archipelago, which extends from Dixon Entrance north to Skagway, about 300 miles.

The labyrinth of channels around and between the islands, in some places less than a quarter of a mile wide and yet too deep to drop anchor; the mountains rising from the water's edge from one to three thousand feet, and covered with dense forests of evergreen far up into the snow that crowns their summits; the frequent track of the avalanche, cutting a broad road from the mountain-top to the water's edge; the beautiful cascades born of glaciers or the overflow of high inland lakes pouring over mountain precipices or gliding like a silver ribbon down their sides; the deep, gloomy fiords, cleaving the mountains far into the interior; the beautiful kaleidoscopic vistas opening up among the innu-



THLINGET WOMEN IN A CANOE, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA

merable islets; mountain-tops domed, peaked, and sculptured by glaciers; the glaciers themselves sparkling and glistening in the sunlight, dropping down from the mountain heights like some great swollen river,

filled with driftwood and ice, and suddenly arrested in its flow—all go to make this one of the most remarkable sheets of water within reach of the tourist.



THREE GENERATIONS OF THLINGETS

At the western end of Dixon Entrance is Jackson, the location of the principal Presbyterian mission among the Hydahs of Prince of Wales Island, and at the eastern end is Fort Tongas, a native village that from 1867 to 1877 was occupied by United States troops.

Near Tongas is the entrance to Portland Channel, which marks the beginning of the international boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska. This boundary, since the discovery of gold in the Cassiar and Klondike mines, has been a subject of dispute between Great Britain and the United States. From 1867 to 1877 military posts were maintained by the United States at Tongas, Wrangell, Sitka, Kadiak and Kenai. In 1877 the army was withdrawn and a naval vessel sent to police the region.

Juneau, Skagway, Sitka, Douglas, Ketchikan, Wrangell and Haines are the principal



INTERIOR OF AN INDIAN HUT, YAKUTAT BAY

Indian wounded in a bear fight.

settlements of Southeastern Alaska. Sitka and Wrangell are the principal points of historic interest, having been connected with the strife for supremacy between the Russian-American and Hudson Bay companies; also with Indian wars and massacres.

At the head of salt-water navigation on the Chilkat inlet, the eastern arm of Lynn Channel, is Skagway the commercial *entrepôt* for the trade of a very large mining area in both Canada and the United States.

From this point we take the White Pass railroad, which in 1903, is completed from Skagway, 132 miles over the mountains to White Horse Rapids on the Yukon River. At the summit of the mountains, twenty miles from Skagway, our journey leaves the territory of the United States; from the summit ninety miles to White Horse Rapids, Northwest Territory of Canada, by rail, and from White Horse Rapids to Dawson 453 miles by steamer, and thence ninety-

two miles down the Yukon river to the international boundary line where we again enter Alaska. Over this summit on the north side are the sources of the mighty Yukon River.

This is one of the great rivers of the world. What the Amazon is to South America, and the Mississippi River to the central portion of the United States, the Yukon is to Alaska. Its tributaries penetrate every portion of the great central section of that district. Taking its rise within twenty miles of the Pacific Ocean, it flows across the Northwest Territory of Canada and across the entire width of Alaska from east to west. Across its five mouths and intervening delta it is seventy miles. Standing upon the one shore of the delta the tablelands bordering the other cannot be seen. For the first thousand miles of its course its average width is nearly five miles, and above Fort Yukon it widens to a distance of twenty miles. It is navigable for light

draft steamers for two thousand miles, to Fort Selkirk, and even beyond that point with short portages around the rapids; while its tributaries, the Anvik, Koyukuk, Tanana, Porcupine, White Pelly, and other streams, are navigable from one hundred to five hundred miles each. A middle-aged lady, who at an early date was following her husband to the newly discovered Klondike mines, as the boat on which she had passage steamed up this great river day and night, week after week, for three weeks without passing a single large town, and only seeing small Indian settlements or here and there a fishing camp or traders' post, while the great yellow flood seemed to flow on and on with but little diminution in volume, was so impressed that she felt as if she had been on the river for ages. She broke out with the hysterical exclamation, "Will it never come to an end? Must I continue to go on and on forever and ever?" then retiring to her stateroom she found relief in a good cry.

The principal villages in the valley of the Yukon from Eagle to the mouth of the river in their order are Eagle (Fort Egbert), Circle

sion), Weare (Fort Gibbon and St. James Episcopal Mission), Nulato, Kaltag (starting point of winter trail from river to St.



AN ESKIMO BOY IN WINTER DRESS OF PORT CLARENCE FURS



TATTOOED ESKIMO WOMAN OF ALASKA

City (Birch Creek mines), Fort Yukon, Fort Hamlin (Koyukuk mines), Rampart City (Minook mines and Presbyterian Mis-

Michael, saving 400 miles out of a total distance of 500 miles), Anvik (Christ Church Episcopal Mission), Koserefski (Holy Cross Mission of Jesuit fathers and Sisters of St. Anne), Ikogmut (Russian Mission), and Andreafski. Fort Yukon and Nulato are historic.

The old historic Fort Yukon, of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, is located near the junction of the Porcupine River with the Yukon. The post has been abandoned, its old log buildings and stockade being torn down and cut up for fuel for the steamers that during the 90's were carrying miners into the country. Only a clear space and a few foundations mark the place once occupied by the post. A good sized cemetery occupies a dry mound back of the ruins, and is a touching reminder of the days when this far-off wilderness spot under the Arctic Circle was the center of life and civilization, with its loves and hates, hopes



REINDEER HERD

and fears, strifes and ambitions of all that arctic region. There the all-powerful Hudson Bay Fur Company met and controlled the Eskimo and the Tinneh tribes for a thousand miles around. A mile and a half east of the old post is the location of the present village of Fort Yukon. It is a village of tents, one-story log houses with dirt roofs, and an Episcopal chapel, and a trading post for the country around.

Nulato, fifteen miles below the mouth of the Koyukuk River, was established by Nalakoff in 1838 and was the northernmost Russian trading post on the Yukon River. In 1851 it was the scene of a massacre, among the victims being Lieutenant Barnard, of the British navy, and a member of Admiral Kollinson's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

St. Michael is located on the first good site for a trading post north of the delta of the Yukon River, and is the headquarters of the trade of the Yukon Valley. To this point furs collected at the trading posts in the interior, some of them two thousand miles distant, are brought for reshipment to San Francisco. At the present time it is the seaport for the trade throughout the entire Yukon Valley and is a thriving place with extensive warehouses and offices of all the trading companies doing business on the Yukon River. Here also is located a military post now known as Fort St. Michael. The trad-

ing post was established by Lieutenant Tebenkof and named Mikhaïelvsk.

On Norton Sound and Golofnin Bay are flourishing missions of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant; on Port Clarence of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod; at Bering Strait of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church, and at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, of the Presbyterian Church.

Seward Peninsula, lying between Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean, has many and widely distributed rich gold mines, the principal mining centers at present being



CAPE PRINCE OF WALES

Nome, Council, Solomon, Teller, Deering, and Candle. Nome is the largest city in Alaska, possessing waterworks, lighted with electricity, having a railroad to the mines,



GROUP OF CAVE DWELLERS. LITTLE DIOMEDE ISLANDS

telephones, telegraphic communication with the States and other comforts of civilization.

On Seward Peninsula on the east shore of Norton Sound are fifty-four herds of domestic reindeer, numbering over 6,000. These useful animals were first introduced into Alaska by Dr. Sheldon Jackson as agent of the government. Port Clarence is the only good harbor on the Alaska coast of Bering Sea, a distance along the coast of over 1,500 miles. Here a few years ago the North Pacific whaling fleet was accustomed to meet the annual supply ship from San Francisco. In 1841 there were fifty whaling vessels in these waters, and in 1851, two hundred and seventy-eight, the value of the "catch" that year amounting to fourteen million dollars. Since then the business has dwindled until only about four to six vessels are now in the service.

On the shores of the Arctic Ocean are missions at Kotzebue Sound of the Friends of Lower California; at Point Hope of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and at Point Barrow of the Presbyterian Church. In the neighborhood of Kotzebue Sound on Eschscholtz Bay are cliffs of ice filled with

the ivory tusks and bones of the mammoth. Between Kotzebue and Point Barrow, a distance of 500 miles north of the Arctic circle, the government has established an arctic winter mail route, the service being performed with reindeer. It is the northernmost mail route in the world.

On Diomed Island (Bering Strait) and King Island are the cave dwellers of Alaska.

To the south of King Island is St. Lawrence, the largest island in Bering Sea. On the extreme northwest corner of the island is the native village Chibuckak, which has been renamed Gambell in memory of the first missionary (and his wife) to the island, who were lost at sea in returning to their field of work after a visit to the States. This island was discovered by Bering's expedition in the summer of 1728.

Five hundred miles south of Nome are the Pribilof Islands (St. Paul and St. George), the home of the American fur seal. These islands were discovered by Master Gerassim Gavrilovich Pribilof in the vessel *St. George* in 1786, and since then they have furnished the fashionable world with their sealskin garments.

Two hundred and twenty miles south of the island brings the traveler to Unalaska, the largest of the Aleutian group of islands. En route the vessel passes the island of Bogoslof, where islands are being made and unmade by volcanic action. On the



TOTEM POLES AND NATIVE HUT ON
INDIAN RIVER, ALASKA

northwest end of Unalaska Island are the bay and village of the same name. It was first sighted by Lieutenant Chirikoff on the 4th of September, 1741. The first landing was in the fall of 1759 by Stepan Glottof. The first settlement was made by Golodof in January, 1762. With the coming of the Russians for thirty years there was a struggle between the rapacious, cruel, and bloody fur trader and the Aleuts striving to preserve their homes and freedom. In 1776, when the American colonies on the Atlantic Coast were preparing for the struggle for independence, the struggle of the Aleuts was ending. They had given their lives in vain. The few who were left could no longer maintain the unequal conflict and were reduced practically to slavery. In 1768 Captain Levashef, in charge of a Russian scientific expedition, wintered on the island. In 1778 it was

visited by Captain Cook, who also wintered on the island. In 1787 it was visited by Captain Martine, who took possession of the island in the name of the King of Spain. For many years it was the chief trading post of the Alaska Commercial Company, and more recently of the North American Commercial Company, who have located their trading post and warehouses at Dutch Harbor. Unalaska has been from the beginning the commercial gateway to Bering Sea, and recently the United States government has established at Dutch Harbor one of its large naval coal yards. It is a half-way port for the army transports, between Seattle and Manila.

Bidding adieu to Unalaska and steaming along the north coast of Akutan Island with its smoking volcano, thence through Unimak Pass, the "journey" enters the Pacific Ocean. Coasting eastward fine views are had of the magnificent cone and active volcano, Shishaldin (9,000 feet high); of Belkofski, once the center of the sea-otter trade and the richest of all the



NATURAL ARCH NEAR UNALASKA

Aleut villages, today among the poorest; of Private Cove; of Sand Point; of the Grand Pavlof volcano, at times smoking



TOP OF MUIR GLACIER

like the smoke stack of an ocean steamer; of Unga, with its celebrated gold mine (Apollo Consolidated) and cod fisheries; the rockbound coast, snow-covered, glacial-swept mountains and ravines of the peninsula; Chirikoff Island, a former Russian penal settlement (long after the transfer, learning that they were no longer under Russia, the convicts crowded themselves into two skin-covered *bidarkas* and safely reached the island of Kadiak, eighty miles distant); Alitak Bay, in the southwest corner of Kadiak Island, where Stepan Glottof, in 1763, was the first European to set foot on the island; Three Saints, the first permanent Russian settlement in Alaska (1785), with the first school (1785) and first church building (1796) and the first capital of Russian America; Ugak Island (where in 1784 a decisive battle was fought between the Russians and natives); Karluk, with its world-famous salmon canneries; across the mouth of Cook Inlet, with its fisheries, gold and coal mines, tidal reefs, and active volcano of Iliamna, 12,066 feet high, Redoubt, 11,277 feet high; Wood Island with its prosperous Baptist orphanage, and Kadiak, 622 miles from Unalaska.

Kadiak was settled by Baranof in 1796, who transferred the capital of Alaska from Three Saints to that place. It has from

the beginning been prominent in the history of Russian occupation and also of the American, being the distributing point for the fisheries and the villages around Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound.

Out of the beautiful and quiet harbor of Kadiak to the northeast the steamer passes Resurrection Bay, the starting point of a railroad in process of construction into Central Alaska; Prince William Sound, with Valdez, the coming metropolis of Alaska at its northern end; the delta of Copper River; the oil-bearing region around Kayak Island, and Icy Bay; Mount St. Elias, visible over one hundred miles at sea; Malaspina Glacier; Yakutat, a famous native village with a successful mission of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant, to Sitka, the capital of Alaska.

In the closing years of the eighteenth century, it being found that the fur-bearing animals of Western Alaska were rapidly decreasing in number, the attention of Baranof was directed to the new sources of supply in Southeastern Alaska. About the same time the Hudson Bay Fur Company was extending its operations eastward across the continent to the coast and American ships had discovered the profitable fur trade of the same region. Baranof, to extend his trade, hedge off the English and place himself in easy communication with the



INTERIOR OF A GREEK CHURCH, SITKA

American vessels, determined to establish a settlement in the Alexander Archipelago, which he did on the 25th of May, 1799, locating six miles north of the present site of Sitka. Returning to Kadiak the following winter, the natives captured the new place and destroyed the inhabitants, but five escaping. In 1804 Baranof returned to Southeastern Alaska, punished the natives, (October 1-6) and established himself at the present site of Sitka, where he transferred the seat of government from Kadiak.

Under the indomitable energy of Baranof, Sitka (Nova Arkhangelsk) became not only the political capital of Alaska (Russian America) and the headquarters of the Russian-American Company, but also the commercial metropolis of the Pacific Coast, possessing docks, shipyards, brass, iron, and bell foundries, machine shops, saw and flour mills, brickyards, woolen cloth mills, besides manufactories of agricultural implements, a copper engraving establishment, large warehouses, an observatory,

hospitals, a public library, Russo-Greek and Lutheran churches, the bishop's residence, schools, a theological seminary, and an officers' club house. During this period San Francisco was known simply as a Roman Catholic mission to the Indians.

Two and one-half years from the commencement of the settlement at Sitka, a fine brig was launched from its shipyard and christened *Sitka*. The following summer a three-masted schooner of three hundred tons was launched and named *Otkrytie* (*Discovery*).

At the time of the transfer a fleet of fifteen sailing vessels and two ocean steamers went and came from its harbor. Before the American occupation of California the Sitka foundry furnished the Romish missions of California with their chimes of church bells, and Sitka manufactories supplied the California ranchmen with their agricultural implements.

For a short time after the transfer (1867) Sitka had a boom, as wide-awake specu-



THLINGET VILLAGE AT SITKA

lators rushed in, anticipating the creation of a large city. A region several miles square, reaching from the sea to the top of the mountains, was mapped on paper into streets, parks and city lots. A municipal government was organized, with a mayor and common council. A newspaper, the *Sitka Times*, was started and published weekly for eighteen months. But the enterprising speculators, failing to realize their hopes, one after another returned south, and the withdrawal of the troops in 1877 seemed to complete the decline of Sitka.

Sitka of today is a small village, a commingling of Russian, Thlinget and American buildings. The stockade was destroyed by the natives; the Lutheran church and clubhouse taken down for safety; the castle reported burned by an American official to destroy evidence of fraud; but the Russian barracks, custom house, two blockhouses, warehouse, Russian church and seminary and other evidences of Russian occupation still remain. The special objects of interest in Sitka are the valuable museum of the

Alaskan Society of Natural History and Ethnology (the best exhibit of the ethnology of the natives outside of Washington and New York City), the Russian-Greek church with its pictures and gorgeous vestments, and Indian River with its totem poles, representing the past; the Presbyterian Training School, the model natives' houses, the agricultural experiment station, and Governor Brady's garden represent the present.



REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. How near to Russia and Japan does Alaska come?
2. Compare its area and coast line with that of the United States?
3. Describe the Yukon district.
4. What is the character of the Aleutian and Sitkan districts?
5. Mention some of the striking physical features of the country.
6. What are its fish and mineral resources?
7. What its agricultural possibilities?
8. Describe the Russian discovery and occupation of Alaska.
9. What other countries sent explorers?
10. What are the many routes into Alaska?
11. What are some of the main features of the trip through the Alexander Archipelago?
12. What is the direct route to Dawson?
13. Describe the Yukon



HARBOR OF SITKA WITH OLD RUSSIAN WAREHOUSES

River. 14. What events are associated with Ft. Yukon? 15. Why has Nome become a town of importance? 16. What historical events are connected with the island of Unalaska? 17. Describe the work of Baranof in Alaska.



SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Why did the Western Union Telegraph Company abandon its proposed line to Alaska in 1865? 2. What is the origin of the word Alaska? 3. Why did the government import Siberian reindeer and establish a reindeer station in Alaska? 4. Why did the United States refuse to submit the boundary question to arbitration? 5. Who is called the Hugh Miller of the Rockies? 6. For whom are the various glaciers in Glacier Bay named? 7. What was the value of the Alaska seal fisheries for 1901?



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American Sculptors and Their Art

THE BEGINNINGS OF AN AMERICAN ART

BY EDWINA SPENCER



NATION'S art has always served as the measure of its civilization. By what do we gauge the life of ancient Egypt and the growth of Rome's ascendancy over the world?

Why may the width of a canvas contain Renaissance Italy, or a statue sum up the glories of Greece? Were there no such thing as history, the art of a race would measure for us its material prosperity, its intellectual attainments and its spiritual reach. So, in marvels of line and color, is fixed forever the elaborate society once shut up in old Japan. There still confronts us, carved in solid stone, the aspiration and unrest of medieval Europe. Reflected in the mirror of French painting, is the spirit of France, in her moods of force and frivolity, her terrors and her triumphs.

Already, America has begun to create this unerring standard. The story of her art parallels the story of the nation, with the same fascination of adventure and achievement. The joy of the discoverer, the hardships of the pioneer, growth and struggle and success, all have been lived into the tale; and the difficulties overcome, as well as the heights attained, should silence those who call us solely a commercial people. Is there such a thing as American art? That is, have we a serious art movement in this country, both national and typical? There can be but one answer to such a question, which it is the purpose of these articles to give,—in spite of the limited space into which to condense a subject as wide as the continent.

Although we are considering sculpture as a representative branch of American art, it was painting which first developed among us. The colonists appreciated the portrait painter, as we do the photographer; and there were many creditable canvases of that

sort during colonial days, while the only approach to sculpture (outside the carving of figure-heads for ships) was the work of a boy under twenty and a colonial dame.

When the cannon of the Revolution waked us to a new existence, there was no one to celebrate it in stone. Trumbull, Peale, and other native artists were painting the heroes of the time. America could even boast such a master as Gilbert Stuart, who stands beside Reynolds and Gainsborough, and for whom the painter Leslie thanked God, because he was able to perpetuate the Father of his Country looking like the gentleman he was! Yet there was not an American sculptor to model Washington from life; except one woman, who was unable to leave us the result in durable form. That honorable task was done by foreign hands. Indeed, the interest of the European artists who came over at this time, as well as of our own painters, naturally centered about Washington. The unassuming general suffered much more from the artist than would have been possible from the kodak fiend,—being sketched even in his pew at church!

Jean Antoine Houdon, a Frenchman, was the first foreign sculptor to arrive. He came in 1785, at the request of Franklin and Jefferson, and made the statue of Washington for the state capitol at Richmond, Virginia, as well as a bust, which is now in the Louvre. Houdon was followed, in 1791, by the Italian Guiseppe Ceracchi, an enthusiastic lover of liberty, whose imagination was fired by our struggle for freedom, and who planned a great memorial monument to commemorate the triumph of the American Revolution. For this purpose, he modeled busts of a number of our famous men, but the project was never carried out. Ceracchi returned to Europe, and when Napoleon invaded Italy, was detected in a plot to

assassinate him, and guillotined. The Pennsylvania Academy has his marble bust of Benjamin Franklin, and a copy of the one of Hamilton now owned by the New York Public Library, which was the first bust designed for his proposed memorial.

This marble copy of the Hamilton bust was made by the first foreign sculptor to settle in our country,—John Dixey, of Dublin, who came over in 1789, with a London education and the sculptural bee in his bonnet. He married here and left two sons, both of whom became artists. Probably not one person of the thousands who daily pass the New York City Hall knows that this Irish-American is responsible for the statue of Justice which surmounts that building.

Years before these men visited us, and before the Revolution itself, there appears an American woman, who, though a stranger to her countrymen of today, is one of the most interesting figures in the story of our art. Born about 1725, Mrs. Patience Lovell Wright was a Quakeress of Bordentown, New Jersey, who gave play to her early fancies by modeling in butter, and afterwards used wax as a medium for her more ambitious work. When her son Joseph began to show a talent for painting, she took him abroad for study—a radical proceeding for that day—and settled in London.

Indeed, her whole career is that of a twentieth-century woman living one hundred and fifty years too soon. Her gifts, as well as her striking personality, became known in London, and without being a beauty, an heiress, or the wife of an English nobleman, she created a great furore and gained the friendship of the king. Her shrewd political predictions won her the title of "Sibylla"; and the London *Athenæum*, seeking fit phrases to describe her artistic ability, was inspired to call her "The Promethean Modeller." We may easily credit the tale that she was in the habit of calling the English monarch "George," and lost his favor through rating him soundly for not putting an end to the war with the colonies. Her stanch loyalty to the Quaker view of warfare, and her fearlessness in advocating

it, were no less a part of Mrs. Wright than her rampant patriotism. Considering the delightfully amenable and receptive nature of George III, what would one not give to have been present at that interview!

A letter from Mrs. Wright to Jefferson in Paris, after the war was over, tells him she wishes to consult him about "holding up" the merits of those who were instrumental in freeing the colonies, by means of what we should now call a Hall of Fame. She also expresses a strong desire to model a bust of General Washington from life, and quotes a letter from him in which he says, "I shall think myself happy to be done by Mrs. Wright, whose uncommon talents," etc. On the strength of this, she voyaged home again; her son having returned three years before and her daughter being married to John Hoppner, the English painter.

Soon after arriving, she made a profile relief and a bust of Washington in wax, both of which have disappeared. He afterward appointed Joseph Wright the first die-sinker in the United States mint, and it is pleasant to think that the designs for our earliest coins were influenced by this remarkable woman. The Massachusetts Historical Society has an old pitcher decorated with a profile of Washington which is believed to be copied from her portraits of him; and her full-length wax figure of Lord Chatham is still kept under glass in Westminster Abbey—London's souvenir of "The Promethean Modeller."

Because he worked in a more lasting material than Mrs. Wright, the honor of being called our first native sculptor has been given to William Rush; but it is safe to assume that the genial Philadelphian would be willing to share his pedestal with a lady and a Quakeress. Born in 1756 (the same year as her son Joseph), he was apprenticed as a boy to a Philadelphia wood-carver. Later, Wright taught him what he knew about modeling in clay; and these advantages (save the mark!) summed up the training for sculpture to be obtained in America at that time. Young Rush had become known as a clever carver of figure-



CLEOPATRA

By W. W. Story. In the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

heads for ships, when the Revolution called him to arms; and we can imagine him on his twentieth birthday (he was born, like Ceracchi, on the Fourth of July) listening to the sound of the glad Liberty Bell announcing his country's birth.

After the war, he began making portrait busts of wood; there is a plaster head in the Pennsylvania Academy cast from a portrait of himself which he carved out of a pine-knot. He worked only in wood; and his lovely "Nymph Carrying a Bittern," which for years ornamented a fountain in Philadelphia, was found, after his death, to be badly decayed. About fifty years ago, a reproduction was cast in bronze from the original, and, thus rejuvenated, the nymph now stands in Fairmount Park.

For more than a quarter of a century, William Rush was a member of the council of Philadelphia, but his greatest service to that city was his enthusiastic promotion of art, and his untiring interest in the establishment of an art institution there. To this is largely due the splendid Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts (the oldest in the United States) with its excellent schools and its treasures of painting and sculpture. He was one of its founders, and a director until his death in 1833.

Looking back, in this way, at American sculpture, upon the threshold of the nineteenth century, we see what an infant art it was. Its workers were fewer than the fingers of one hand. In the midst of primitive conditions and the problems incident to the close of such a war as the Revolution, we had produced a small amount of creditable portraiture; but there was not the least effort toward the decorative, the historical, or the ideal. Our sculpture was as young as our national independence; and its triumphs during the next hundred years were as undreamed of as the wonderful advance in civilization of which they are the outcome. When John Frazee, a little later, journeyed to New York to beg Colonel Trumbull's aid in learning to model, the painter told him flatly that "sculpture would not be warranted here for a century."

Throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, while painting was well established and numbered many devotees, the plastic art was struggling for a foot-hold; its remarkable achievements belong to the past twenty-five years. Fancy the delight of William Rush, had he been able to return, less than seventy-five years after his death, to see our sculptors standing abreast of our painters, and, with them, producing such a result as the Library of Congress. The beauties of that building would have amazed him more than the telephone or the automobile.

The first two men who began to work after 1800, were born in the previous century. One was John Frazee, of Rahway, New Jersey, often erroneously called our first native sculptor, though born thirty-four years after Rush. He did good work in portraiture; and before his death, in 1852, saw his son following in the same path. The other was Hezekiah Augur, a versatile Yankee, some months younger than Frazee, who was led into sculpture through carving mahogany ornaments for furniture. His somewhat ambitious works included statues of Washington and Sappho, and the group of "Jephthah and His Daughter" now in the Yale Art Gallery.

Five years after the opening of the century, Horatio Greenough and Hiram Powers were born in New England, within three months of each other. The former came of a wealthy family, studied at Harvard, and went abroad, when nineteen, to work in Paris and Rome. He made the seated statue of Washington for the Capitol; but his works exerted less influence than his genial personality and his appreciation and promotion of the best in art. The latter's first thirty years were spent in struggling to make a living.

Yet Hiram Powers was our earliest sculptor to win a reputation throughout Europe, and at a time when such a reputation meant much more than it does today. He succeeded in getting to Florence, where Greenough was already established and glad to welcome and assist him. Here his "Greek

Slave" was made, and completed in 1843, just when the world was intensely interested in the woes and the liberation of Greece. A public ready to admire praised it to the skies and its exhibition was the turning point in Powers's fortunes. Mrs. Brown's famous sonnet voices the impression it made, when she bids the statue

"Appeal, fair stone,
From God's pure heights of beauty against
man's wrong!

* * * and strike and shame the strong
By thunders of white silence overthrown!"

Powers made six or eight copies of this work, one of which is in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington; the original statue is in England, owned by the Duke of Cleveland.

Associated with Powers and Greenough by his long residence abroad and his pursuit of classic ideals, was William Wetmore Story, the son of Chief-Justice Story. A graduate of the Harvard Law School, he wrote several treatises on legal subjects, was gifted in music and poetry, and during his life in Rome became widely known as a sculptor. His "Cleopatra," now in the Metropolitan Museum, was greatly liked by Hawthorne, who saw it frequently before it left Story's studio, and enthusiastically described it (under the guise of Kenyon's statue) in "The Marble Faun."

Yet in spite of their popularity in the last century, none of these men ranks as a great sculptor. Powers was often feeble in modeling and lacking in originality. Greenough's command of technique was insufficient to express his conceptions; while Story's work never rose above the even balance of his intellect, and was more correct than artistically great. Living in Italy during a revival of Greek ideals, they were strongly influenced by its sculpture, and represent American achievement along the purely classic lines then so much admired.

The work of Thomas Crawford, who died at the height of his accomplishment and his long struggle against adversity, was also influenced by the Greek revival; for, after studying here with John Frazee, he had the

privilege of working in Rome under Thorwaldsen. But he kept in closer touch with the life of his own country; and in executing a number of its important public commissions, undertook more difficult and elaborate productions than had before been attempted. His bronze doors for the north wing of the Capitol depict, in relief, the civil and military life of Washington; showing him on one side as a statesman and on the other as a soldier. The Washington statue for Richmond, Virginia, roused sincere admiration in Munich, where it was cast in bronze; but he died without seeing it in place.

Henry Kirke Brown, however, is the man of this period whose sculpture shows most power, and is, perhaps, most characteristically American. He was born a year after Crawford (1814); and his interesting career, which there is not space to dwell upon, includes some time spent among the Indians, making life casts in plaster. He went to Italy twice for study, but returned to work in America, where he was of course influenced by our national aims and outlook.

Brown's equestrian statue of Washington, which was unveiled on the Fourth of July, 1856, in Union Square, New York, is one of the finest ever modeled. Sculpture's advance during the first half of the century was embodied, at the close of the period, by this and his colossal statue of DeWitt Clinton in Greenwood Cemetery, New York. He worked on the latter from 1850-52, and it was the first statue to be cast in bronze on this side the Atlantic.

This account must not close, however, without at least mentioning the names of a few other sculptors, such as Joel Hart, of Kentucky, Chauncey Bradley Ives, Shobal Vail Clevenger, Joseph Mozier, and Clark Mills. It is worth while, also, to remember that most of our sculptors had to fight against a thousand difficulties, and often received from their mothers the encouragement which alone prevented the spark of inspiration from being entirely quenched. His mother's love was the only bright spot in the boyhood of John Frazee. And

Henry Kirke Brown owed to his a sympathetic appreciation which influenced his whole life. We may honor American womanhood for the noble part it has always borne in cherishing and stimulating American art.

From the vantage-ground of our present accomplishment, some students of American sculpture are inclined to smile rather contemptuously upon these years from 1800 to 1850, as productive of nothing really important, but those who understand the meaning of a national art value them very differently. They are the years of gradual increase; of the growth in leaf and stem which precedes the blossom.

The development of an appreciation of sculpture and the part it should bear in a nation's artistic expression belongs to this period, as well as the impulse which established our first art schools and galleries. This is quaintly expressed, as early as 1805, by the men who founded the Pennsylvania Academy. Their object in so doing is defined as follows:

"To promote the cultivation of the Fine Arts, in the United States of America, by introducing correct and elegant copies from works of the first Masters in Sculpture and Painting, and by thus facilitating the access to such Standards, and also by occasionally conferring moderate but honorable premiums, and otherwise assisting the Studies and exciting the efforts of the Artists, gradually to unfold, enlighten, and invigorate the talents of our Countrymen."

The work of Powers and Story drew our attention to classic standards; while Crawford's bronze doors marked our first attempt at historical composition, and Brown's sincere productions did much to foster artistic ideals. Throughout this period our sculpture was quietly advancing, unnoticed and unassisted, gathering strength for its future achievements.

The difficulties confronted were many and severe. West's greeting to a young painter, "You have come a long way to starve," might have been addressed more justly to a young sculptor. Orders were few, and the prices paid were small.

Instruction was not to be had outside one or two large cities. There were no scholarships to afford the would-be artist an opportunity for travel or prolonged study; and when he succeeded in getting to Rome, he did not find there, as he would today, a flourishing American Academy. Art clubs, art societies, art lectures, were lacking at



THE GREEK SLAVE

By Hiram Powers.

the beginning, and were few at the close of the period.

The wicked behavior of the ocean was another source of discouragement. Ships carrying home the work of our sculptors seemed doomed to disaster, like the one in which Margaret Fuller and her family perished, that lay for weeks under water, off the shore of Fire Island, containing Powers's statue of Calhoun. Hart's model of Henry

Clay was lost in the Bay of Biscay, while Story's "Cleopatra" was nine months on the way over.

In especial contrast to European methods, was the absence of official assistance from the government, which has never concerned itself with the systematic encouragement of art. Yet, very early, the people of America showed both appreciation and practical interest. Fenimore Cooper gave Greenough his first commission, and the women of Kentucky sent Hart abroad to execute his portrait of Henry Clay. The memory of Mr. Longworth and the help he extended to Powers and many another young artist, illuminates these years of struggle. Slowly, but steadily, growing with the growth of the nation, our sculpture, during this early period, increased in power, resources and recognition. As a whole, it was still imitative of Italy, and had not shown itself remarkably original or typical; but it gave promise of what it was destined to become, "A rich store-house, for the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate."

EXAMPLES OF THIS PERIOD

Other accessible works, by the sculptors mentioned, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Washington, compose the following list: Houdon: Busts of Paul Jones and Joel Barlow, in the Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia. Bust of Benjamin Franklin, in Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Cerrachi: Bust of Washington, in Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Frazee: Busts of himself and Chief-Justice Marshall, in Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia. Bust of John Jay, in New York Historical Society. Bust of John Wells, in Grace Church, New York (the first marble bust by a native American).

Greenough: "Abdiel, the Faithful Angel," in Chicago Art Institute. Bust of Lafayette, in Pennsylvania Academy.

Powers: "California," "Fisher Boy," and bust of General Jackson, in Metropolitan Museum, New York. Three busts (Genevra, Proserpine and Wm. J. Stone) in Corcoran Gallery, Washington. Bust of Washington in Wiltach Collection, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. "La Penserosa," in Lenox Library, New York. Statue of Calhoun, in Charleston, S. C. Bust of Webster, in Boston Athenæum. Bust of

Andrew Jackson, in Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Story: "Cleopatra," "Semiramis," "Medea," "Polyxena," and "Salome," in Metropolitan Museum, New York. Statue of Colonel Shaw, in Boston.

Crawford: "Steam and Electricity," decorations over entrance of General Post Office Washington; a cast of same in Pennsylvania Academy. "Liberty," on dome of Capitol, Washington (this statue at one time engraved on our five dollar bills). "Orpheus," in Boston Museum. "Flora," "Babes in the Woods," "Dying Indian," and "Dancing Girl," in Metropolitan Museum, New York. "Babes in the Woods" (replica) and bust of Washington, in Lenox Library, New York. "The Peri at the Gates of Paradise" (from "Lalla Rookh"), in Corcoran Gallery, Washington.

H. K. Brown: Large bas-relief, in Church of the Annunciation, New York. Bust of General Philip Kearny, in Metropolitan Museum, New York. Bust of Vice-President Breckenridge, in Corcoran Gallery, Washington. Angel of the Resurrection, in Greenwood Cemetery, New York. Colossal statue of Lincoln, in Brooklyn.

C. B. Ives: "Liberty" on dome of Capitol at Hartford, Conn. Bust of the Architect Towne, in Yale Art Collection. "Statue of Child," in Corcoran Gallery, Washington.

Clevenger: Busts of Allston, Davis and Hopkinson, in Pennsylvania Academy.

Joel Hart: Statue of Henry Clay, Capitol, Louisville, Ky. Replica of same in New Orleans. Bust of Henry Clay, in Corcoran Gallery, Washington.

Mills: Bust of Calhoun, in Corcoran Gallery, Washington. Equestrian statues of Washington and Jackson, in Washington. Replica of Jackson in New Orleans.

Mozier: "The Prodigal Son," in Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia. "Rebecca," in the Lenox Library, New York. "Rizpah," in Metropolitan Museum, New York. Tacite and Truth, in Astor Library, New York. The New York Historical Society has portrait busts by Brown, Clevenger, Dixey, Frazee, Greenough, Ives and Mills.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

There is almost nothing published descriptive of this early period. Tuckerman's "Book of the Artists," 1867, gives some space to sculpture; and there is a volume called "Great American Sculptures," by William J. Clark, Jr., 1878. Both books are out of print and not to be found in the more recently established public libraries. One of the publications of the Filson club, of Louisville, Ky., "The Old Masters of the Bluegrass," by S. W. Price, 1902, gives an account of Joel T. Hart.

The writer wishes to acknowledge her indebtedness to General Cesnola, director of the Metropolitan Museum, for his courtesy in giving her access to the valuable data possessed by the museum; and to Mr. Edwin Elwell, curator of the Department of Sculpture, for his kind assistance in the same connection.

Stories of American Promotion and Daring

DAVID ZEISBERGER: HERO OF THE AMERICAN BLACK FOREST

BY ARCHER BUTLER HULBERT

Author of "Historic Highways of America."



IN the center of the old Black Forest of America, near New Philadelphia, Ohio, a half-forgotten Indian graveyard lies beside the dusty country road. You may count here several score of graves by the slight mounds of earth that were raised above them a century or so ago.

At one extremity of this plot of ground an iron railing encloses another grave marked by a plain marble slab, where rest the mortal remains of a hero the latchets of whose shoes few men of his race have been worthy to unloose. And those of us who hold duty a sacred trust, and likeness unto the Nazarene the first and chiefest duty, will do well to make the acquaintance of this daring and faithful hero, whose very memory throws over the darkest period of our history the light that never was on sea or land.

The grave is that of David Zeisberger, the Moravian missionary to Indians in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Canada for fifty active years, who was buried at this spot at his dying request, that he might await, among his faithful Indians, the resurrection that he foretold. His record is perhaps unequalled, in point of length of service, by the record of any missionary of any church or sect in any land at any time.

Among stories of promotion and daring in early America this one is most unique and most uplifting.

On a July night in 1726 a man and wife fled from their home in Austrian Moravia toward the mountains on the border of Saxony, for conscience' sake. They took with them nothing save their five-year-old boy who ran stumbling between them, holding to their hands. The family of three remained in Saxony ten years. Then the parents emigrated to America, leaving the son of fifteen years in Saxony to continue his education. But within a year he too took passage for America, and joined his parents in Georgia, just previous to their removal to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

The lad soon became interested in the study of the Delaware Indian language among the natives of that tribe living along the Susquehanna, and at once showed great proficiency. Appreciating his talent, the church fathers determined to send the young man to Europe, that in the best universities he might secure the finest training. He went as far as New York. There, just as his ship was to sail, he pleaded with tears and on his knees to be allowed to return to to the woods of Pennsylvania and the school of the redmen there. The words of the wise were overcome by those of the youth,

This is the third paper of a series of nine articles on "American Promotion and Daring." Some of the papers, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, are as follows:

Washington: The Pioneer Investor (September).

Washington: The Promoter and Prophet (October).

David Zeisberger: Hero of the American Black Forest (November).

Richard Henderson: The Founder of Transylvania (December).

Rufus Putnam: The Founder of Ohio (January).

and an earnest soul, as brave as it was earnest, was saved to a life of unparalleled sacrifice and devotion.

On returning to Bethlehem, Zeisberger joined a class that was studying the Mohawk tongue—the language of that most powerful tribe of the Iroquois nation which practically controlled, by tomahawk and threat, all of



REV. DAVID ZEISBERGER

From "David Zeisberger and His Brown Brethren," by Wm. H. Rice, by permission of the author.

the territory between the colonies and the Mississippi. Soon the looked-for opportunity of visiting the Iroquois land came, and the young student was told off to accompany the heroic Frederick Christian Post. This was in the dark year of 1744, only a few months previous to the outbreak of the Old French War. The lad was now in his twenty-third year.

In February of the next year after these two men entered the shadows of Old New York, the report was circulated in New York City that two spies had been captured among the Iroquois, who were guilty of attempting to win that nation over to the French. Such a charge at this time was the most serious imaginable, for the contest for the friendship

of the Iroquois between the French on the St. Lawrence and the English on the Atlantic was now of great importance. Upon that friendship, and the support it guaranteed, seemed to hang the destiny of the continent. The report created endless consternation, and the spies were hurried on to Governor Clinton, who demanded that the younger be brought before him instantly.

"Why do you go among the Indians?" asked Clinton, savagely. It was David Zeisberger to whom he spoke—a youth not daunted by arrogance and bluster.

"To learn their language," he replied, calmly.

"And what use will you make of their language?"

"We hope," replied the lad, "to get the liberty to preach among the Indians the gospel of our crucified Saviour, and to declare to them what we have personally experienced of His grace in our hearts."

The governor was taken aback. This was a strange answer for a spy's lips. Yet he drove on rough-shod, taking it for granted that the lad was lying, and that there was an ulterior motive for the dangerous journey at such a time. Remembering the fort the English had built near the present site of Rome, New York, and by which they hoped to command the Mohawk Valley and the portage path to Wood Creek and Lake Onedia, he continued:

"You observed," he asked, "how many cannon were in Fort William, and how many soldiers and Indians in the castle?"

"I was not so much as in the fort nor did I count the soldiers or Indians."

Balked and angry, as well as non-plussed, Governor Clinton insisted: "Our laws require that all travelers in this government of New York shall swear allegiance to the king of England and have a license from the governor." It was sure Governor Clinton's name would not adorn a license for these men. Whether or not the youth saw the trap, he was as frank as his interrogator:

"I never before heard of such a law in any country or kingdom in the world," replied Zeisberger.

"Will you not take the oath?" roared Governor Clinton, amazed.

"I will not," said the prisoner, and he was straightway cast into a prison where he and his companion lay for six weeks, until freed at last by an ordinance passed by parliament exempting the missionaries of the Moravian church from taking oath to the British crown.

Back into the Iroquois land journeyed the liberated prisoner, and for ten doubtful years, until 1755, Zeisberger was engaged in learning the language of the various tribes of the Six Nations, and in active missionary service. His success was very great. Perhaps in all the history of this famous people there was no other man, with the exception of Sir William Johnson, whom the people trusted as much as they did David Zeisberger. Cheated on the one hand by the Dutch of New York, and robbed on the other by agents of the French and the English, the Iroquois became suspicious of all men, and it is vastly more than a wordy compliment suggesting friendship to record that in his mission house of Onondaga they placed the entire archives of the nation, comprising the most valuable collection of treaties and letters from colonial governors ever made by an Indian nation on this continent. But war now drove the missionary away—as throughout his life war was ever to dash his fondest dreams and ever to drive him back.

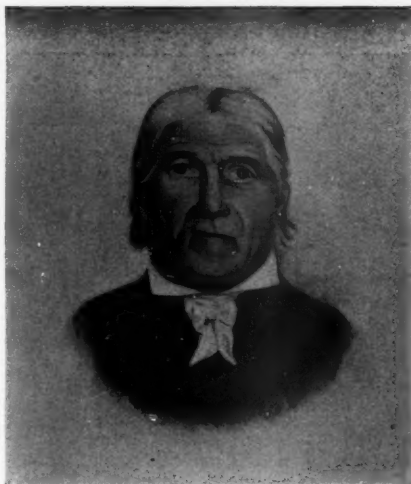


THE GNADENHUTTEN MOUND

Erected where the bodies of the victims of the Gnadenhutten massacre were first buried. Decorated for the Gnadenhutten Centennial of 1798.

At the close of the war, in 1763, the missionaries of the Moravian Church were out

again upon the Indian trails that led to the North and West. The first to start was Zeisberger, now in the prime of life, forty-two years old. But he did not turn northward. A call that he could not ignore had come to him from the friends of his boyhood days, the Delawares, who lived now in Western Pennsylvania. With a single com-



REV. JOHN HECKEWELDER

The famous assistant of David Zeisberger, who was frequently employed by the United States as interpreter and agent in making treaties with the Western Indians.

From "David Zeisberger and His Brown Brethren," by Wm. H. Rice, by permission of the author.

panion he pushed outward to them. Taking up his residence in what is now Bradford County, Pennsylvania, he soon began to repeat the successes of the Iroquois land, many being converted, and the whole nation learning to love and trust the earnest preacher. Then came Pontiac's terrible rebellion. Compelled to hurry back to the settlements again, Zeisberger awaited the end of that bloody storm which swept away every fort in the West save only Fort Pitt and Fort Detroit.

At last the way was again open, and Zeisberger soon faced the wilderness. The church fathers now came to the conclusion that it was best to extend missionary labor farther than ever before. The entire West had been saved to England, and the future

was bright. It was Zeisberger to whom they looked, and not for a moment did the veteran flinch.

"Whither is the white man going?" asked an old Seneca chieftain of Zeisberger.

"To the Allegheny River," was the reply.

"Why does the paleface travel such unknown roads? This is no road for white people, and no white man has come this trail before."



THE GNADENHUTTEN MONUMENT
 "Here Triumphed in Death Ninety Christian Indians
 March 8, 1782."

"Seneca," said the pale man sternly, "the business I am on is different from that of other white men and the roads I travel are different too. I am come to bring the Indian great and good words." The work now begun in Potter County, and later extended to Lawrence County, on the Beaver River, in the province of Pennsylvania, was not less successful than Zeisberger's work in New York. "You are right," said the bravest Indian of the nation to his Indian chieftain, "I have joined the Moravians. Where they go I will go, where they lodge I will lodge; their God shall be my God." His faith was soon tested, as was that of all of Zeisberger's Pennsylvania converts.

For there was yet a farther West. Beyond the Beaver, the Delaware nation had spread throughout the Black Forest that covered what is now Ohio to the dots of prairie

land on the edge of what is Indiana. Somewhere here the prairie fires had ceased their devastation. Between the Wabash and the crest of the Alleghanies lay the heaviest forests of the old New World. Of its eastern half the Delawares were now masters, with their capital at Goschgoschünk on the Muskingum, the present Coshocton, Ohio. The fame of Zeisberger had come even here, and the grand council of the Delawares sent him a call to bring his great and good words into the Black Forest. It was an irresistible appeal. Yet the Moravian Church could not allow Zeisberger to leave the congregations in Pennsylvania, for no one could take his place. The brave man gave his answer quickly, "I will take them with me."

He kept his word, and in the spring of the next year the heroic man, now one year past the meridian of life, could have been seen floating down the Beaver and Ohio rivers with two whole villages of Christian Indians, seeking a new home in the Black Forest on the Upper Muskingum. Here they founded three settlements in all, Schonbrunn, "Beautiful Spring"; Lichtenau, "Meadow of Light"; and Gnadenhutten, "Tents of Grace," where the fabled wanderer is made by the poet to extend his search for Evangeline. Here for half a decade the Moravian missionaries, Zeisberger and his noble assistant, Heckewelder, spent five marvelously successful years, in what is known as the first settlement of whites in the present state of Ohio, excepting such French as had lived in the lake region. The settlements were governed by a complete set of published laws, and in many respects the experiment was an ideality fully achieved. The good influence of the orderly and devout colony spread throughout the Central West at a time when every influence was bad and growing rapidly worse. For five or six years Zeisberger here saw the richest fruit of his life—as he was doomed to see here undoubtedly the most disgraceful and dastardly crime ever committed in the name of freedom on this continent.

The Revolutionary War now broke out, as if to despoil wantonly this aged hero's last and happiest triumph. The Moravians determined upon the impossible rôle of neutrality with their settlements just beside the hard, wide warpath which ran between Fort Pitt and Fort Detroit, strongholds, respectively, of the American and British who were quarreling bitterly for the allegiance of the savages in the Black Forest between them. The policy was wholly disastrous. For some time the Christian Indians, because the influence of the past few years had been so uplifting, escaped unharmed. But as the conflict grew, bitter suspicion arose among both the Americans in Western Pennsylvania and the British at Sandusky and Detroit.

The British first took action. In 1781 three hundred Indians under a British officer appeared and ordered the inhabitants of the three villages to leave the valley they loved and go to Sandusky where a stricter watch might be kept over them. Like sheep they were driven northward, the aged Zeisberger toiling at the head of the broken-hearted company. As winter came down from the north, there being very little food, a company of one hundred Christian Indians obtained permission to return to their former homes to harvest corn which had been left standing in the fields. It was an unfortunate moment for the return, and the borderers on the ravaged Pennsylvania frontier looked upon the movement with utmost suspicion. It is said that a party of British Indians, returning from a Pennsylvania raid, left here a sign of their bloody triumph. Be that as it may, a posse of Americans suddenly appeared on the scene. The entire company of Moravian sufferers was surrounded and taken captive. The question was raised, "Shall we take our prisoners to Pittsburg, or kill them?" The answer of the majority was, "Kill." The men were hurried into one building and the women into another, and the murderers went to work.

"My arm fails me," said one desperado, as he knocked his fourteenth bound victim

on the head. "I think I have done pretty well. Go on in the same way." And that night as the moon arose above the Tuscarawas the wolves and panthers fought in the moonlight for the bodies of ninety Christian Indians most foully murdered.

Had each been his own child, the great grief of the aged Zeisberger could not have been more heartrending. After the storm had swept over him and a shadow of the



OLD GNADENHUTTEN

This picture shows the line of the main street of old Gnadenhuetten, the first white settlement in Ohio. The depression on the left marks the site of one of the houses into which the prisoners were crowded and murdered. The mound on the left near the monument marks one of the first burial places.

old peace came back to his stricken heart, Zeisberger called his children about him and offered a most patient prayer.

The record of Zeisberger's resolute faithfulness to the remnant of his church from this on is almost incredible. Like a Moses he led them always, and first to a temporary home in Macomb County, Michigan. From there they were in four years driven by the Chippewas. The forlorn pilgrims now set sail in two sloops on Lake Erie and took refuge from a terrible storm in the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. For a time they rested at a temporary home in Independence Township, Cuyahoga County. Famine drove them in turn from here. Setting out on foot, Zeisberger led them next along the shore of Lake Erie westward to



ZEISBERGER AT GOSCHGOSCHUNK (COSHOCTON, OHIO) IN 1773

From "David Zeisberger and His Brown Brethren," by Wm. H. Rice, by permission of the author.

the present site of Milan, Erie County, Ohio. Here they resided until the outbreak of the savage Indian war of 1791. To escape from this, Zeisberger secured from the British government a tract of land twelve miles long and six miles wide for the Moravian Indians along the Grand River in Canada. Here the pilgrims remained six years. But with the close of the Indian war, it was possible for them to return to their beloved home in the Tuscarawas Valley. The United States had given to the Moravian Church two tracts of land here, embracing the sites of the three towns formerly built, containing in all twelve thousand acres.

Back to the old home the patriarch Zeisberger brought his little company in the year 1798. His first duty in the gloomy Gnadenhütten was not forgotten. With a bowed head and heavy heart the old man and one assistant gathered from beneath the dense mass of bush and vine, whither the wild beasts had carried them, the bones of the ninety sacrificed Christians, and over their present resting-place one of the proudest of monuments now rises. For full ten years more this hero labored in the shadow

of the forests where his happiest days had been spent and only as the winter of 1808 came down upon the valley from the lakes did his great heart cease beating and his spirit pass upward through the gates and into the city.

The dust of this true hero lies, as he requested, surrounded by the remains of those "brown brethren" whom he led and loved so long, when all the world reviled them and persecuted them and said all manner of evil against them falsely. In 1908 the memory of this man will have blessed us for a full century. Shall not a more appropriate token of our esteem replace the little slab that now marks that hallowed grave? And yet no monument can be raised to the memory of David Zeisberger so valuable or so significant as the little pile of his own manuscripts collected by Edward Everett and deposited by him under lock and key, in a special case in the library of Harvard University. Here are fourteen manuscripts including a Delaware Indian dictionary, a hymn book, a harmony of the Gospels, a volume of litanies and liturgies and a volume of sermons to children.

Modern American Idealists



WILLIAM GOODELL FROST

President of Berea College, Berea, Kentucky.

Berea College, "in Lincoln's state—for Lincoln's people," is the embodiment of an ideal associated in an appreciative public mind with the personality of President Frost. He insists that his wife, also a graduate of Oberlin and a teacher of experience, has been his "first assistant both in planning and executing the work, and in finding friends and helpers at the East."

The institution is characterized in a sentence as a college settlement—unsectarian—a body of college students from good Kentucky families, and from the North, with normal and industrial work which reaches all classes. The urgent matter is not to carry the mountain boys and girls through advanced courses, but to give them a start, graduate them from short and practical courses and send them back to be school trustees, Sunday-school superintendents, local magistrates, and pillars of society in general. Their children will later come to Berea, and will come from homes which can lend intelligent coöperation. The great struggle now is to find shelter for the young people who ought to be reached by the school. The extension work has touched five states, and the industrial adaptations are of the largest present use and future promise. The school has trebled in resources during the last six years, and the number of different students present during the last nine months, for a longer or shorter period, was 977.

Mr. Frost is the son of a country clergyman and grandson of William Goodell, the anti-slavery editor of Utica, Syracuse and New York City. He was born at LeRoy, New York, in 1854. He studied at Beloit College, Wisconsin; was graduated from Oberlin in 1876; took postgraduate work at Harvard, Oberlin and Andover; became professor of Greek at Oberlin in 1879; then studied abroad with headquarters at Goettingen. In the Goettingen library he discovered the extent and strategic location of the mountain region of the South; it was while abroad that he received intimation of his duty to that region. He accepted the call to Berea in 1892 and came there with a definite program of educational adaptations, for which the mountain people fairly idolize him and in which other people recognize a unique service to fellow countrymen.

Where Science is Allied to Commerce

BY J. A. STEWART



It is recognized by leaders in American commerce that if they are to occupy the vantage point in the world's trade, it must be by comprehensive knowledge of the resources, products and needs of the various countries with which they are to deal. If they are to become food purveyors of the world, they must have not superficial, but scientific information of foodstuffs in their qualities and productiveness. And this is equally true of all the varied articles that enter into the world's commerce today.

Scientific information, consequently, is now necessary to promote the extension of commerce and the intelligent handling and placing of the enormous quantities of commodities which are exchanged between the nations of the earth. It was in recognition of this salient fact that the Philadelphia Commercial Museum came into existence.

As the first museum exclusively designed for the promotion of commerce, the Philadelphia institution stands as a model, embodying in its features the best results of scientific investigation and their application to the needs of commerce. This is due very largely to the managing director, Dr. Wm. Powell Wilson, a graduate of Harvard. Dr. Wilson took his doctor's degree in Germany and was professor of physiological botany at the University of Pennsylvania for a number of years. He now devotes his entire time to the museum. Dr. Wilson's high scientific knowledge and administrative ability have constituted him a forceful factor in the development of this unique scientific commercial institution.

Science has long been an adjunct of industry in America, as witnessed by the works of Fulton and Morse, Bell, Edison and Carnegie. As a demonstration of how the results of scientific research may be

adapted to a practical end, the Philadelphia Commercial Museum stands preëminent. Here business has been reduced to a science; and scientific information has been made practically useful to business.

This most desirable result has been attained in two ways: First, by the establishment of scientifically arranged collections and of scientific laboratories for testing and analyzing products with respect to their industrial usefulness; and second, by the institution of a Bureau of Information which through its large corps of foreign correspondents issues digests of essential information as to markets, special maps and trade lists covering every point from the possibility of introducing particular products into the various foreign markets to detailed information as regards banks, collection agencies, credit bureaus, duties, freight rates, means of transportation, and best methods of packing.

The chief aim of the museum is the general extension of international commerce. But in furtherance of this practical and desirable end, the scheme of the scientific work and collections it maintains, is of primary importance and of wide general interest. Viewing its careful and comprehensive classification, it is easy to believe the museum is, as has been asserted, the one place in the country where the raw products of the world may be studied to best advantage.

The arrangement of the collections, it is to be noted, is a dual one. It is both geographic and monographic. Each product is shown twice—first, in the complete exhibit of the country whence it comes; and second, in relation to the same product from all countries. The geographic displays group together the products of a single country. The monographic exhibits collect

a single product from all parts. It is noticeable that in the geographic groups the collection is of large and bulky specimens; while in the monographic, the exhibit is reduced to minimum proportions and concise form for convenience of comparison.

This dual arrangement is essentially practical, one sees, when its adaptation to the needs of its patrons is apprehended. The student or general dealer, for instance, wants to see the whole collection of a country; but the specialist, interested in a single product, finds the monographic grouping greatly to his advantage.

Wherever possible, one notes, the commercial classification is followed, keeping in view the primary object of the museum—the promotion of trade. One recognizes that, as this is a commercial museum, its arrangement must be quite different from the usual botanical classification. Instead of grouping from the simplest to the most complicated form of the plant or grain, the arrangement follows the evolution of the product in its preparation for commercial uses—as roots, barks, leaves, gums, oil, etc. Strictly anatomical groups are maintained, and photographs, banners and charts are freely utilized. Both common and scientific names are employed. But the scientific name is looked on as more essential.

The geographic displays occupy large rooms. In the corridors and halls, entire cases are devoted to the monographic collections which embrace foods, fibers, woods, gums and resins, oils, fats and waxes, drugs and medicines, dyestuffs, animal products, and minerals. Hundreds of thousands of specimens are seen.

The work done in analysis of foods is admirably arranged in separate framed cartoons to show the comparative constituents of each food material, in starch, water, protein, ash, fat, fiber, etc. Cartoons of manufactures are displayed showing separate processes as in the case of wool, from the sheep's back to the finished cloth. A section is devoted to economic entomology which is scientific and commercial too. The ravages of the various destructive

insects, the moth, the tomato worm, the drug-store beetle, etc.—the best method of extermination for each and the enemy of each are all shown.

The extent of the collection is amazing in view of its recent origin. The museum was begun in 1893 when the Philadelphia city council secured through its agent, Dr. Wm. P. Wilson, by gift and purchase a large quantity of material from the Chicago World's Fair, to receive which the large building on Fourth Street was rented. The interest of foreign as well as home manufacturers was secured by the unique Export Exposition of 1899. The growth of the exhibit in the past two years has been phenomenal. In addition to the building at the heart of the city, it now occupies also the Export Exposition halls in West Philadelphia. The collections have been greatly augmented of late. From Paris have come about five hundred cases and a large amount was obtained at Buffalo. By exchange with Kew Gardens, London, and with the Berlin Botanical Museum, many of their duplicates of raw products have been secured. An important source of growth lies in the constant receipt from other lands of unknown foreign products for analysis and identification.

The national government, realizing the national and international importance of the work done, has fostered the enterprise in every way. By special act of congress and under instruction of the department of state, the museum receives advices from the American consular service. It is also in constant communication with thousands of correspondents in a dozen different languages.

Among the general officers of the museum are the chief of the scientific department; a curator of natural products; and a chief of the laboratories. These are the heads of the corps of scientific experts which has numbered as many as fifty. The institution is supported by state and municipal appropriations, by annual membership fees from commercial houses, and, by private gift.

The usefulness of the scientific work done is well established. Merchants are continually sending samples of products from other lands. An herbarium of economic plants is soon to be installed for identification of materials. These requests, it seems, come with greatest frequency from South and Central America, countries little explored. A quantity of gum is sent, for instance, with the query of the consignor as to the chance for selling it. The museum experts make an analysis of the product, and give its market value.

The domestic grower or dealer finds the museum equally helpful. This is illus-

trated in a single instance by the purchasing agent of a cocoa manufacturing firm who finds in the monographic collection of cocoa, two or three samples that are unknown to him. The analysis of the scientific department and its botanical knowledge inform him as to the quality of the product, how and where it grows, and the yield per acre.

The Bureau of Information complements these primary facts by telling him how to reach the market, the freights, rates, duties, etc. That the commercial museum is a bureau of scientific research for practical uses justifies its existence.

THANKSGIVING

By Alice E. Hanscom

For brightness through the circling year,
The sky above our works and plays,
Splendor of sun and starlight clear,
We offer thought and word of praise.

For beauty on the earth below,
Green leaf, gay bloom, in summer days,
The faithful whiteness of the snow,
These, also, do we hold in praise.

For generous bounty of the soil
The song of harvest joy we raise;
For strength to share in honest toil
Heart joins with brain and hand in praise.

For faith that sees the Plan unfold
In history's every passing phase
That yet shall bring the age of gold
To Man and State, gladness of praise.

For Friendship's clasping hand of cheer
When sun and star withhold their rays,

For comradeship, congenial, dear,
Let Memory tell her beads of praise.

For Sorrow's touch upon our eyes
Anointing them to clearer gaze
Into most sacred mysteries,
Although with tears, we render praise.

For growing wisdom to discern
The dream that flies from truth that stays,
For losses that to treasure turn,
We bring the frankincense of praise.

For aspiration's clearer flame,
For upward striving that obeys
The higher call, the heavenly claim,
Be reverent joy, be solemn praise.

New vision that God's Law is Love
In all His works, in all His ways,
Seen from below as from above,
For this, first, last, be highest praise.

The Civic Renaissance

THE MAKING OF THE CITY

BY CHARLES ZUEBLIN

University of Chicago, Past President American League for Civic Improvement.



HE new civic spirit found expression not only in the training of the citizen, but in the making of the city. The training of the citizen in the making of the city takes place, first, through municipal reform. While the majority of citizens are influenced more by objective accomplishment than by the improvement of political machinery, their faith in themselves is stimulated by the reform of political method. A decade ago the average thoughtful citizen was despondent. The inner political conditions were like the external material conditions—chaotic. That complacency which is characteristic of American public life caused the citizen to acquiesce in a situation which was to his own shame, because he was accustomed to abuse the politician, who had come to be regarded as a necessary evil.

The increasing prosperity which gave the leisure and the culture for social reform facilitated municipal reform. The external improvement of the cities became imperative, and the growth of public activities made municipal reform not only indispensable but possible. The American has always attached too much importance to political machinery, and has misspent his time as a citizen in devising and revising charters, when he would have made more progress by trying more faithfully to accomplish public work with the imperfect machinery. He still places reliance upon automatic methods, and consequently the

record of municipal reform during the last decade, while very creditable as compared with all the previous history of the country, is nevertheless an account of municipal experiments undertaken too often in ignorance of the accomplishments of other communities.

From the year 1893 the activities of municipal reformers begin to be consciously directed toward a goal which is determined by an exchange of experience rather than a blind groping in the dark. The seemingly spontaneous development of municipal leagues and the introduction of civil service reform, are really the result of the diffusion of information regarding the experiences of the different American cities. The result, however, is a movement which is spectacular in the rapidity and extent of its development. In 1893 the first good government conference was held, leading to the organization of the National Municipal League. In 1894 civil service reform was introduced into New York City, an example followed by Chicago in 1895. Thus recent are the beginnings of a movement which it would take volumes to chronicle. The merit system now prevails in all the large cities of New York State and in many other states, from Massachusetts to California. The accomplishments of Mayor Quincy in Boston, of Mayors Strong and Low in New York, of Mayor Pingree in Detroit, Mayor Jones in Toledo, Mayor Johnson in Cleveland and equally significant performances elsewhere,

This is the third of a series of nine articles on the "Civic Renaissance." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

The New Civic Spirit (September).
The Training of the Citizen (October).
The Making of the City (November).
"The White City" and After (December).
Metropolitan Boston (January).

Greater New York (February).
The Harrisburg Plan (March).
Washington, Old and New (April).
The Return to Nature (May).

are indicative of a change in the tone of American municipal life. Even more important perhaps is such a transformation as has been effected in the city council of Chicago. The second city in the union has never been able to boast of a mayor whose deeds would bear comparison with those of the heroes of other cities, but a small group of citizens, through the Municipal Voters' League, have converted a microscopic minority of honest aldermen into an aggressive two-thirds majority. The significance of this change as contrasted with that of New York is that the power remains in the hands of the popular representative body, and reliance is not placed upon that vain source of safety—a beneficent despot; a method which brought such disappointment to the metropolis in the person of Mayor Van Wyck.

Recent occurrences give abundant cause for discouragement, but Minneapolis and St. Louis and Pittsburg are developing a social conscience, and municipal progress will unquestionably result. The words of our kindly critic, James Bryce, are no longer true; municipal government is not the one political failure in America. The present position and prospects of the American cities encourage the belief that it is from the urban communities that the force will come which will make democratic government possible. No city outside of Pennsylvania is as corrupt as the rural districts of that state or Delaware or Rhode Island, and the corruption of Pennsylvania cities is the product of state politics. Deplorable as is the condition of many cities, imperfect as is the government of the best cities, the record of progress in the decade is a proud one, and compels the belief that the cities will be redeemed. The chief confirmation of this comes from the imperative demand for municipal reform, in view of the progress in the making of the city. The conception of city making is a newer one than that of municipal reform. While the city cannot be properly made without a clean and efficient government, the process of making it continues in spite of political imperfection. There is not always a clear ideal of the com-

pleted city to give to the builders, and many of the processes will have to be but repeated; as success is achieved in executing details, the conception will be forced upon the citizen that nothing but a complete ideal for the construction or reconstruction of the whole city will satisfy. The first thing to be done in any community is the next thing which can be done, but we are gradually learning that a knowledge of the thing which ought to be done will in time produce better results.

Logically the first consideration in the making of the city is topography. Commercial, residential, and esthetic values depend upon a proper use of the topographical advantages. The seaport town has rare opportunities in which other cities are deficient. No American city has achieved the distinction of Venice in the use of its situation, but many of them show an imperfect appreciation of their location. Charleston, South Carolina, has a Battery Walk bordering its bay; Portland, Maine, has an esplanade overlooking the water approach; Boston has within a decade reserved over five miles of ocean frontage for purposes of beauty and recreation; New York has its historic Battery reaching out into the salt-laden waters. Among the river towns, few have shown proper respect for their chief source of economic and artistic success. Detroit has provided Bell Isle Park in the midst of its beautiful river, and is building its semi-circular boulevard system from river to river. St. Paul has similarly devoted Harriet Island in the Mississippi River to recreative purposes, and is developing a great boulevard system on both banks of the Father of Waters. Springfield, Massachusetts, is entering upon a new era in showing regard for the dignity and beauty of its stream. The cities built upon the hills have been less regardful of their advantages. Two of the most beautifully situated cities in America are Cincinnati and Pittsburg, both of which disfigure the hills with hideous structures and defile the valleys with soot, while at the same time they are entirely without appreciation of



EDEN PARK, CINCINNATI

the importance of their river frontage, neither Pittsburg nor Cincinnati possessing a dignified dock or other beautiful water approach. The cities which are located in the plain must rely on the railway company for commerce, and landscape architecture for beauty. Perhaps the most successful of such cities is Indianapolis, which is still too subservient to its railway companies to permit of its possessing proper terminal facilities, although in planting its trees and its public parks it has given promise of a fine appreciation of long vistas over a flat country. The greatest success which we have attained in the use of topographical advantages is to be found in Washington, which will receive a fuller discussion in a subsequent article.

A river approach often makes necessary and possible bridges which may adorn the city that they serve. The monumental example is the Brooklyn bridge, which, if not beautiful, is dignified as seen from the water, especially in contrast with the new and hideous iron structure north of it.

The high bridge over the Harlem in New York is probably the most beautiful iron bridge in the country, and encourages the belief that if the bridge engineer were to consult the architect, many of our cities would not be so sadly disfigured. The stone bridge over the Harlem is also worthy of mention, although its chief function is that of carrying the Croton aqueduct. The Cabin John bridge in the District of Columbia is another of the notable stone structures of the country. Zanesville, Ohio, and Indianapolis, have achieved distinction by constructing concrete bridges, giving a wider span than stone, with greater economy. Particularly in the case of the three-armed bridge at Zanesville great beauty has been added to economic achievement. Among the great cities of the country which are not yet awake to the possibilities of bridges might be mentioned Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis, not one of which has a bridge which does not disfigure the stream it spans.



STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ASPHALT PAVING



FOUNTAIN SQUARE, CINCINNATI

All cities which are not seaports are under the necessity of attaching great importance to the railway approach. The opportunity for beauty is as great as that for utility in the union railway station. The coördination of railways is perhaps best accomplished in Boston, in which the admirable service is very unworthily treated from an architectural standpoint in the South Union Station, although some degree of success has been achieved in the North Union Station. The great union station of St. Louis is the most conspicuous in the country, but its architecture is as complicated as its service is unsatisfactory.

Several of the railways in Chicago have recently united in the construction of a massive and rather dignified building which immediately overlooks the elevated railway loop, and succeeds in retarding the possibility of even a sectional union railway station in Chicago for fifty years. Many of the suburban stations of the chief American railways, like those of the Boston & Albany, Pennsylvania, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railways have made worthy architectural contributions to the cities

through which they pass. The greatest success has, however, been achieved in the union railway station at Providence, Rhode Island. The railway tracks are elevated, avoiding grade crossings; the station stands above a great plaza which slopes toward the city, upon which are also located, the Soldiers' Monument and the city hall. One of the chief streets, accommodating an important car line, runs under the station, and the other trolley lines terminate in loops on the plaza. All the transportation facilities of the city are coördinated, and the station overlooking this great open space has as a background the beautiful capitol building of the state of Rhode Island.

No department of city making has witnessed such marked progress during the decade as the functions connected with the streets. Ten years ago few American streets were well paved, and fewer were clean. The typical street of the progressive city today is broad, well paved, frequently cleaned, free from poles, well lighted, tree-lined in the residence districts, and provided with underground systems of conduits, water and sewage pipes. The newer streets of the older cities are com-



UNION RAILWAY STATION, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

monly as broad as all the streets of the newer cities. Thus provision is made for abundant light, and if need be shade trees and lawns. Several cities, such as Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, in paving these wide streets, have reduced the area devoted to traffic and increased that reserved for planting, so that a considerable amount of parking is found on either side of the street. The increase in the area of paved streets is the most striking improvement of the decade, eclipsing even the great change due to electric traction. A visit to a city from which one has been absent for ten years furnishes the most convincing evidence that this is the greatest civic advance in the majority of American cities. Many communities, of course, have indulged in miles of paving which has proved worthless, so that long before the close of the decade they are compelled to repave or endure a condition which is worse than the primitive one. Chicago, Detroit and other cities which have freely used cedar blocks laid on boards have been the most recklessly indulgent in useless paving. These cities are now mending their ways, following the example of New York, Phila-

delphia, Washington, Buffalo, Indianapolis, and other places, where, chiefly through the use of asphalt, a substantial and easily cleaned pavement has been extensively laid. The experience of the decade indicates that while the surface must be varied to suit the traffic, it is a matter of less importance than was at first supposed. The twofold principle finds universal acceptance now, that a solid foundation covered by a surface kept constantly in repair, gives not only a practical but an ideal pavement. A marked improvement has also been effected in the character of sidewalks, the brick of the East and the boards of the West both yielding to cement, to the great advantage of the street in both convenience and appearance.

The advantage, even the necessity, of trees, may be illustrated by a journey from New York to New Haven. The treeless monotony of the New York tenement and apartment house districts suggests inevitably a different kind of life than that which may be enjoyed on the beautiful streets of the "Elm City." The example of Washington, Louisville and minor cities in entrusting the care of the street from building line to building line to the public authorities may

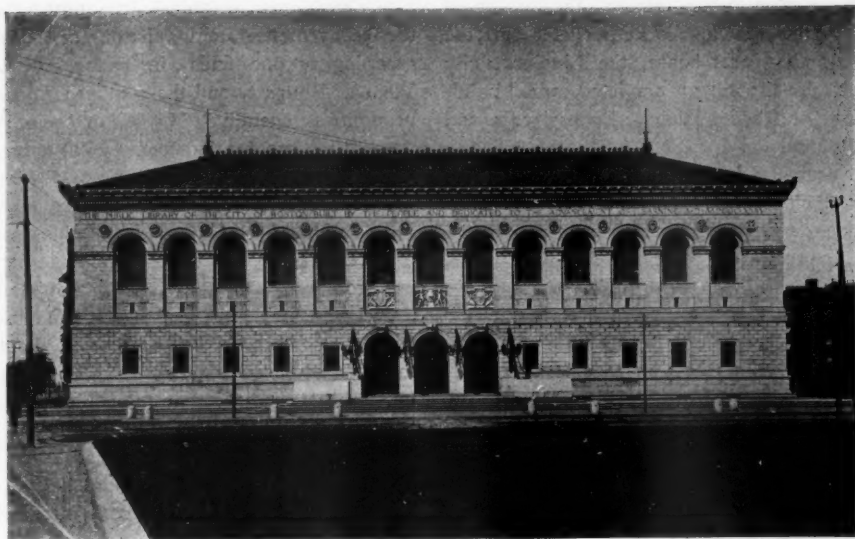
well be followed by American cities generally. Too often, however, the American city, forgetful that great haste may mean less speed, supplants the trees by telephone and trolley poles, contributing to the scenery in the absence of foliage the exasperating and superfluous bill-board. These are reactionary steps inconsistent with the progress to be seen in other public activities, and ended only under the guise of commercial prosperity. The trolley was perhaps inevitable, but it will undoubtedly yield to a superior mode of transit, as we come to have a higher regard for the beauty of the thoroughfare. The electric light, telegraph, telephone and other poles, are made unnecessary by the perfection of the conduit, which is being introduced even in the smaller cities. If the bill-board does not defeat itself by bankrupting the advertiser, it will certainly sooner or later convince the consumer that it is an unnecessary extravagance. The legislation of Boston and Chicago is already menacing the bill-board companies, and in Boston, by the Copley Square decision, with regard to sky-line, the courts have actually taken cognizance of esthetic matters, and it will not be much longer necessary to prove that bill-boards may damage life or property, in order to eliminate them.

While these superstructures in the streets are being found unnecessary, there is a constant development of substructures. Some of the wires are being carried in conduits in several hundred American cities. The underground trolley is in successful operation in New York and Washington. Water and gas pipes and sewers are found under most of the streets in the well constructed cities. With the multiplication of these subterranean structures the regulations regarding the breaking of pavements become more stringent, and some cities are moving toward the construction of subways or tunnels, such as are to be found in Chicago.

The housing of the people in American cities has received little attention as a social question, although a great improvement has been made in domestic architec-

ture during the last ten years. While the standard has risen gradually in the houses of both rich and poor, the more beautiful buildings of the better residence streets often lose much of their beauty by juxtaposition with unsightly structures. What Mr. C. R. Ashbee has called the anarchy of American architecture is in evidence on almost every residence street. Innumerable "styles" abound, a sky-line is seldom observed, a building line is difficult of enforcement, and the custom prevails in most cities of making the front of the house immoderately ornate, and treating the sides and rear as if they were invisible. The limitation of the sky-line on Copley Square in Boston, to which reference has already been made, will do much toward establishing a precedent for concerted action in American cities. Chicago enjoyed an important limitation on the height of sky-scrapers for several years, until the council yielded to the fanciful cry of shortsighted landlords, and permitted the renewal of the custom of erecting buildings regardless of the width of the street, so that when they are confronted by buildings of similar height the middle stories depreciate in value. In no phase of American life is the improvement more conspicuous than in domestic and commercial architecture, but as yet there is no architectural tradition and no social conscience which may be relied upon to make city streets harmoniously beautiful.

The lack of unity in American architecture is quite as conspicuous in public as in domestic buildings, but there have been some achievements in municipal architecture in the last decade which may challenge the admiration of the world. The record is unfortunately encumbered with the twenty-five million dollar extravagance which Philadelphians know as their municipal buildings, and the million and a half dollar classic municipal mausoleum of San Francisco, not to mention innumerable instances in minor cities, but that there has been great progress is undeniable. The development of a historical perspective



BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

accounts not only for some of the most ambitious attempts, especially at colonial architecture, but also explains the preservation of such ancient and beautiful structures as Independence Hall in Philadelphia, once the home of the city officials, the city hall of New York, and the delightful old Manor House which contains the municipal offices of Yonkers.

Happily the city hall is not the only municipal building and the multiplication of beautiful libraries, art galleries, schoolhouses and even fire and police stations, is the best guarantee that ere long all public architecture will be beautiful. Mention was made of the increasing attention being given to the architecture and decoration of school buildings in discussing "The Training of the Citizen." The most important public building is the schoolhouse, as its name is legion and the future citizens are consciously or unconsciously receiving there the esthetic ideals which will guide the coming generation. The entire community is educated by the possession of such high schools as grace Menomonie, Wisconsin, Duluth, New York, or Washington, but the chief importance of the school-

house is in its influence on a neighborhood. Some of the recent school architecture in St. Louis is superior to that of any building devoted to art in America, not even excepting the classic gem which adorns Buffalo's chief park, for that is exotic, while the very problem of the school almost compels such originality as has been exhibited in St. Louis.

Quite tiny communities enjoy today the benediction of a beautiful schoolhouse. Andover, Massachusetts, vies with Highland Park and Winnetka, Illinois, and Pasadena, California, in such provision. Even these small places are not content any more than are the larger cities, with buildings merely utilitarian and beautiful in architecture. The interior decorations and the setting are now considered, the splendid example set years ago by the Medford, Massachusetts, high school leading to the elaborate mural paintings of the new McKinley School in Chicago. A mere catalogue of public architectural accomplishments would serve to fire the enthusiasm of the public-spirited citizen, but even that is too long for tabulation here. One may recall, however, the triumphs of

the Boston Public Library, the Library of Congress, the New York Appellate Court, the Baltimore court house, the Cincinnati city hall and the still uncompleted capitol buildings of Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Minnesota.

Scarcely less important than the public buildings are the monuments and fountains which may adorn the city streets. The greatest of these antedate the decade,



FILLING IN LAKE NEAR GRANT PARK, CHICAGO

such, for example, as the Washington monuments in Baltimore and Washington, the Shaw memorial in Boston, St. Gauden's "Lincoln" in Chicago, and the effective street decorations of the national capital. Such worthy additions as the Farragut memorial in Madison Square, New York, and the pergola, erected by the Chicago Women's Club on North State Street betoken the lively interest manifested in municipal art.

The realization of the city's plan requires not only the knowledge of the details which has been acquired during the last decade, but also concerted action toward a well defined goal. The spectacular instances of Boston, Washington and Harrisburg will be discussed at length later in this series. There are three features of city planning which are more frequently considered: civic centers, boulevards and pleasure grounds. The beauty of public buildings may be lost and their utility to the city diminished unless they are appropriately grouped. Several Ameri-

can cities are beginning to appreciate the convenience and charm of such grouping as one finds in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Stuttgart, and the Southern European cities generally. Mayor Low has proposed a scheme for locating a great municipal building and terminal railway station on the Brooklyn bridge side of City Hall Park in New York City, and a similar plan has been suggested for the borough buildings of Brooklyn. On the initiative of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, an ambitious and beautiful lake front plan is about to be realized in the chief city of Ohio. The public library is housed in temporary quarters awaiting the consummation of this project which includes a great "mall" lined by the chief public buildings of the city, stretching from the business center to the lake, where it will overlook the harbor and railway stations.

A modest plan is suggested for Syracuse, where the completion of the Carnegie Library and the construction of the court house at the intersection of several streets make a civic center possible. Chicago's new lake front park, which is to contain the Columbian Museum may also make provision for such a grouping of public buildings, as it already contains the art gallery and is bordered by the public library. One of the most promising of recent projects is the plan of the Chautauqua authorities for beautifying the summer city by the lake, according to a coöperative plan of architect, landscape architect and sculptor.

No phase of city making speaks more eloquently of the change in American ideals than the growth of parks, playgrounds and boulevards. For many years such cities as Brooklyn and Philadelphia have boasted of the possession of a great and beautiful park, and Chicago has been noted for its public driveways, but within the decade the idea has developed that not acreage or mileage, but distribution is the standard to guide park commissions. The park, the playground and the boulevard are now seen to be organic parts of the city—the respiratory system, perhaps we may say. The finest apprecia-

tion of this fact is found in Boston, New York and Washington, which will be described in subsequent articles.

It may suffice here to give Chicago as an illustration of the city undergoing a change of heart regarding its pleasure grounds. The old park and boulevard system encircled the old city, and because of its forming a peripheral system, forty miles in extent, the facts were overlooked that since it was laid out thirty years ago the inner wards had become frightfully congested without being relieved by even small playgrounds, the connecting avenue had been largely surrendered to trolley lines, and beyond the limits of the park system the city had more than doubled in size. The city is now trying to redeem itself by providing municipal playgrounds in the congested wards, eight being already in use; by establishing a system of small parks where breathing spaces are most needed, \$2,500,000 having been already appropriated; by extending the present park system so that the business center and other neglected districts may be served; and by establishing an outer zone of rural parks in the suburban regions. During the last two years Chicago has added over a thousand acres to its park system, which for thirty years had remained stationary at an area which was smaller than one park of Philadelphia, Lynn or Los Angeles.

The achievements of other American cities in park making during the decade are even more encouraging. Indianapolis, Louisville, Cleveland and Kansas City have developed admirable park systems of from 1,000 to 2,000 acres, fairly well distributed, and

Louisville has also beautiful drives and eight playgrounds. Toledo has a park system of over eight hundred acres, which includes eight large parks and numerous small squares and triangles as integral parts of the city's plan. The parks of some of the minor cities have such rare beauty that the time cannot be far distant when the public will be so affected by their significance that the cities will be made equally beautiful. Such cities are Hartford, Connecticut, Mansfield and Youngstown, Ohio, Elkhart and Richmond, Indiana. Already the delights of the parks and boulevards of Minneapolis and St. Paul have permeated the public mind until the treatment of the entire river front of the twin cities is being considered, and St. Paul proposes a union of that plan and the civic center scheme, connecting the magnificent new capitol building and the post office with the municipal buildings and the river.

The making of the new city will mean the making of a new citizen, and the process is in no sense visionary. Almost every American city is already infected with the new ideals, while some of the leading cities are far advanced in their realization. The dream of Professor Patrick Geddes is not Utopian, that the Garden of Eden of Genesis and the heavenly city of the Apocalypse may yet be realized in the earthly city of the future.

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The Arts and Crafts in American Education

THE BEAUTIFYING OF SCHOOL GROUNDS

BY MRS. HERMAN J. HALL



IT HAS been said with verity that "the character of a community is indicated by its treatment of public grounds," and we know that treatment of any kind usually depends upon the amount of interest awakened and sustained by the people. Interest begets order and order produces beautiful surroundings, which are ardently sought by the cultured. Skilful reproduction of natural scenery partially recompenses the urbanite for the absence of woodland charms and the purifying influence of mountain heights, while the act of maintaining such environment, whether it be voluntary or forced labor, is sure to lead the rural inhabitant to a higher appreciation of each tree, shrub and flower.

That the pendulum is swinging the other way and that all intelligent people are observing horticultural beauty as never before, is self-evident, for where there has been interest, as in England, France and Italy, there is now still more. The close observer will remark that from New Zealand, where they are laying out a model city, to New York, the landscape architect is at work uniting landscape with architecture. He may be found drawing plans in even very small towns for the improvement of grounds, and with the added knowledge of the botanist and the assistance

of the gardener is producing more artistic compositions, more wonderful specimens of growths each year.

One of the greatest achievements of the movement has been to draw the attention of this generation to the beneficence and attractiveness of trees. The American country school of the past was usually situated in a clearing *sans* shade, leaf or blossom to coax reluctant pupils toward its ugly walls. Small wonder that they lingered by the musical brook or creek that sang and bubbled its happy way between the willow roots on to the cool green woods near by, and even risked punishment rather than forego the delight of making daisy chain or thistle clock.

Wise indeed was the builder of District School Forty-one of Winnebago, County, Illinois, who brought the little ones to trees, that the charm of their presence viewed through open door and window should mitigate the temporary confinement of study hours. Other schools as well, under the direction of the county superintendent, O. J. Kern, are planting trees and making gardens after the most approved methods. In these gardens the child learns to spade, plant, weed and set grafts; to prune and cultivate until the nursery product is ready to be placed according to some definite plan. It may be against

This is the third of a series of nine articles on "Arts and Crafts in American Education." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

The Relation of Art to Work, John Quincy Adams (September).

Public School Art Societies, Rho Flak Zueblin (October).

The Beautifying of School Grounds, Mrs. Herman J. Hall (November).

The Place of Handicraft in Education, Katherine Elizabeth Dopp (December).

Crafts in Elementary Schools, Matilda G. Campbell (January).

Crafts in Secondary Schools, Abby Mariatt (February).

Crafts in Technical Schools, Henry McBride (March).

Art Training for Citizenship, Rho Flak Zueblin (April).

The Social Significance of Education in the Craft, Jane Addams (May).

the walls of the school building, beside the steps, in the corners of the yard, or along the fence line. Thus is preserved the playground right of way, while insuring ornamentation. This idea is happily illustrated at the Wyoming School, Dayton, Ohio, planted by the National Cash Register Company as an object lesson for other schools. The varieties include sugar maples, lindens and elms in trees, and spireas, deutzias, barberries and wild roses in shrubs.

Best of all, the child carries the idea of design and the knowledge of gardening to his home, and soon a miniature plot of vegetables or flowers forms a new bond between the abiding-place and Alma Mater. In measuring the shrub or flower bed for home or school, he applies his knowledge of arithmetic in a practical fashion, and in caring for the products of his labor the child learns to admire and protect all growing things, and thus becomes a better citizen. The development of the artistic sense is often a preventive of mischief-making and modifies the chronic restlessness so common in young people. Therefore boys will care less for sports bordering on the brutal and girls less for grotesque or frivolous styles in dress or manners.

One who watches the daily unfolding of a bright blossom will be more sensitive to



HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

the rights of his playmates, more tender toward the animals about him, and with the daily use of a microscope in his nature study so develop his visual sense that the pleasure of living will be greatly augmented.

As Professor Bailey, of Cornell University, has said: "The twentieth century is coming with a spiritual awakening. One sign of this is the outlook nature-ward. The growing passion for country life is the soul



PIERCE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

movement. We must educate the child for the life of the next generation."

William W. Woollen, of Indianapolis, has acquired forty-four acres of land, twenty-nine of which is a primitive forest on Fall Creek, where may be found all of the vines, shrubs and trees indigenous to Indiana. This nature book is open for the school children of the city, and from it the philanthropist teaches the economic value as well as the fascination of bird life. A law governing the place states that no living thing shall be killed, whether it be plant, bird, serpent or animal.

In New York State alone there are over four hundred schools which maintain horticultural decoration of some sort under scientific and artistic direction; notable among them are those in Rochester and Ithaca. The boys of that state and of New Jersey who study at Helicon Hall, Englewood, may breakfast and lunch in a room that opens on a court with a movable glass roof. Here, even in the coldest winter months, they enjoy the companionship of stately palms, rubber and banana trees, and feast their eyes on the varying shades of camelia or rose.

At the Cobbet School, Lynn, Massachusetts, admirable work is shown in the arrangement of hundreds of wild shrubs



CHILDREN IN A CITY SCHOOLYARD



THE BUILDINGS AND LAWN SECTION OF GROUNDS OF STOUT MANUAL AND CENTRAL SCHOOL



DISTRICT SCHOOL NO. 41, WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS



THE NATURE BOOK—ON FALL CREEK

and herbs as well as perennial cultivated flowers. One strip of ground is called the economic plot, where cotton, tobacco and the grains suggest monthly some new form of design to the eye of an artist. The principal, Philip Emerson, has placed short descriptions of each variety on gardeners' tags fastened to the plants, and has been most successful in making his scholars understand the value of the various groups.



EAST DIVISION HIGH SCHOOL, MILWAUKEE

The school grounds at Brookline, Massachusetts, though not arranged as to horticultural importance on account of the vicinity of the Arnold Arboretum, are none the less educational from an art standpoint, as they are doubtless the most admirable compositions of turf foliage and school architecture in the country.

The same jealous care for harmony in form and color emphasizes the work of the Woman's Branch of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association in Boston, which is decorating a number of schoolyards under the guidance of Miss Anne Withington. At the Lyman School, the beds are individual, and the children are learning the habits and customs of such wall climbers as wistaria, clematis and rambler roses.

The Chicago branch of this same asso-

ciation has planted several school grounds after plans made by Frances Copley Seavey, which have developed to considerable beauty. At the Moseley School from the hour of the tulip to the fall of the snowberry some blossom greets the observer. When the crocus and hyacinth appeared near a school porch in the tenement district, the children clung to the fences between study hours all day, their charmed eyes fairly glued to the garden beds where such loveliness appeared. A useful protector for young vines has been invented by the president of this branch which is necessary in yards where large numbers of children are at play.

In Milwaukee the women of the association have accomplished much by instructing the children to plant forms harmonious with buildings. They have softened the usual sharp edges of schoolhouses by draperies of vines or clumps of shrubbery, as at the East Division High School, and by emphasizing arches with floral creepers. The entire community received a lesson when these beauty seekers actually blotted out the sight of a huge board fence with hollyhocks, golden-rod and elder.

The school grounds which probably have reached the highest state of artistic importance coupled with educational value are those of the J. H. Stout Manual Training School and the Central School of Menomonie, Wisconsin, which were planned by Warren H. Manning, of Boston, and are under the constant supervision of C. H. Ramsdell, who says: "The ornamental development of these schools includes a collection of native plants worth cultivating and hardy exotics. The collection is intended for the use of scholars in botanical work, and of the citizens as a model in composition that shall aid in the improvement of home grounds. The specimens arranged in botanical sequence are all labeled." Among the trees may be noticed the walnut, oak, plane, and willow; and the following is a partial list of the plant families which are shown in several varieties: Crowfoot, poppy, mustard, violet,

mallow, rue, heath, fern, rose, gentian, dogwood and nettle. A hand-book written by Mr. Manning has been issued by the school with a classified list of the specimens planted, hints as to their character and how to cultivate them. The smaller schools, as well as the home grounds, have been greatly improved as a result of this magnificent example which the town owes to a philanthropic citizen. What joy he has given to the wee babies where kindergarten pansies smile back to their young gardeners, who run races with the jolly nasturtium, and wrestle for every inch of soil with gladioli and candy tuft!

Twelve schools were improved by the addition of trees and shrubs last season at Grand Rapids, Michigan, under the super-

intendence of the park commission, and there is scarcely a state in the union that is not alive to this need. From the city of New Orleans, where prizes are offered for the best results, to the parks of Minneapolis that give of their store to the small people; from the Pacific Coast, where in the arid districts water is often carried by the children to their flower beds in lard pails, to that arboretum of America—the far east, the school garden movement is full of promise. The children of today shall be the preservers of American scenery in the future. They shall teach their countrymen the value of existing conditions—to prize a bluff, a stream, a tree to such an extent that they shall labor to enhance instead of to destroy their natural environment.

N a t u r e S t u d y

THE SUGAR MAPLE—THE RED SQUIRREL

BY ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK

The maple puts her corals on in May,
While loitering frosts about the lowlands cling,
To be in tune with what the robins sing,
Plastering new log-huts 'mid her branches gray;
But when the autumn southward turns away,
Then in her veins burns most the blood of Spring,
And every leaf, intensely blossoming,
Makes the year's sunset pale the set of day.

—Lowell.



TREE is like a friend in that it needs to be known season after season and year after year in order to be truly appreciated. A person who has not had an intimate, friendly acquaintance with some special tree has missed something from life. Yet even those of us who love a tree because we find its shade a comfort in summer and its bare

branches etched against the sky a delight in winter, may have very little understanding of the wonderful life processes which have made this tree a thing of beauty. If we would become aware of the life of our tree, we must study it carefully. We had best begin by writing in a blank book week after week what happens to our tree for a year. If we keep such a diary, letting the tree dictate what we write, we shall then know more of our tree's life.

In selecting a tree for study this year I have chosen the sugar maple for several reasons. It is everywhere common; it is beautiful; it is most useful and it was unanimously chosen as the representative tree of the Empire State. Let each of us choose



STRIPED MAPLE



SILVER MAPLE



SUGAR MAPLE



NORWAY MAPLE

some maple tree in our immediate vicinity which shall be the subject for our lesson now, and again in winter, and again in the spring. Our first thought in its study will be that a tree is a living being, in a measure like ourselves, and that it has been confronted with many difficult problems which it has solved successfully or it would not be alive. It has secured breathing space and food; it has won room for its roots in the earth and for its branches in the light; and it has matured its seeds and planted them for a new generation.

It lives by breathing and by getting its daily food. It breathes through the numerous pores in its leaves and bark and

roots. The leaves are often called the lungs of the tree, but the young bark also has many openings into which the air penetrates, and the roots get air that is mixed with soil. So the tree really breathes all over its active surface, and by the process takes in oxygen from the air, and gives off carbon-dioxid as we do when we breathe.

While the leaves act as partial lungs, they have two other most important functions to perform. First, they must manufacture the food for the entire tree. "Starch factories" is the name "Uncle John" gives to the leaves when he talks to children, and it is a good name. The leaf is the factory; the green pulp in the leaf cells is the machinery; this

machinery is set in motion by sunshine power instead of steam or water power; the raw materials are taken from the air and from the sap sent up by the roots; the first product is starch. Thus, it is well when we begin the study of our tree to notice that the leaves are arranged so as to gain all the sunlight possible, for without sunlight the starch factories would be obliged to "shut down." It has been estimated that on a mature maple of vigorous growth there is exposed to the sun nearly a half acre of leaf surface. Our tree appears to us in an unfamiliar phase when we think of it as a starch factory covering half an acre.

Starch is plant food in a convenient form for storage; but as it cannot be assimilated by plants in this form it must be changed to sugar before it may be transported and used in building up plant tissues. So the leaves have to perform the office of stomach in order to digest the food they have made for the tree's use; they change the starch to sugar, and they take from the sap nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus and other substances which the roots have taken from the soil,

and they add to these portions of the starch, and thus make the proteids which form another part of the tree's diet. It is interesting to know that while the starch factories can operate only when in the sunlight, the leaves can digest the food, transport it and build up tissues in the dark.

The autumn leaf which is so beautiful has completed its work. The green material which vitalizes the pulp in the leaf cells is withdrawn leaving there material which is useless, so far as the growing of the tree is concerned; but which glows gold and red, dyed by unused mineral substances brought up in the sap, and thereby makes glad the eye that loves the varying tints in autumn foliage. It is a mistake to believe that the frost makes these brilliant colors; they are caused by the natural old age and death of the leaf, and where is there to be found old age and death more beautiful! When the leaf turns yellow or red it is making ready to depart from the tree; a thin corky layer is being developed between its petiole and the twig, and when this is finally accomplished the leaf will drop from its own



MOUNTAIN MAPLE

SUGAR MAPLE

RED MAPLE

weight or from the touch of the lightest breeze.

Though the fruit of the sugar maple matures in midsummer, yet you may per-



TRUNK OF A SUGAR MAPLE GROWING IN A FOREST

haps find beneath your tree some of the keys now partially planted. If the tree stands alone you may perchance see how well she has strewn her seeds, and how many of her progeny have been placed in positions where they may grow successfully.

We have in New York State seven species of maple common in our forests. Two of these are dwarf species rarely attaining thirty-five feet in height, more often found as mere bushes. These are the mountain maple and the striped maple, or moosewood. This latter is sometimes called goose-foot maple because its leaf is shaped somewhat like the foot of a goose. Of the maples that attain to the dignity of tall trees

we have four species: the sugar maple, the silver or white maple, the red or swamp maple, and the box elder. There is a variety of sugar maple which is called black maple. The leaf of the box elder does not look like the leaf of the maple at first sight, as it has a compound leaf of three or five leaflets. We have planted in our parks the sycamore and Norway maples introduced from Europe, and also a variety of silver maple introduced from Japan. Our native species are easily distinguished from these and from each other; just a little observation as to the shape of the leaves, form of the trees and the character of the bark enables a person to tell all these species at a glance. I hope that all of the members of this class will become familiar with the seven native species. Such knowledge is not only of practical use, but gives real pleasure. When a person takes a walk in the morning he should be able to call his tree acquaintances as well as his human acquaintances by name.

QUESTIONS ON THE SUGAR MAPLE

1. How many species of maple trees do you know and what are they?
2. How do you distinguish the red maple and silver maple from the sugar maple?
3. What is the shape of the tree you have chosen to study?
4. What is there in its shape to tell you of its history, *i. e.*, did it grow in the open or in the forest? Was it ever shaded on either side, if so, what was the effect? How have the prevailing winds affected its shape?
5. How old do you think the tree is?
6. Was the tree injured by storm or insect during the past season, if so, how?
7. Study the different leaves and note the difference in shape and color.
8. What is the use of the skeleton of the leaf?
9. Is there always a bud in the axil where the leaf petiole joins the twig?
10. Are the leaves opposite?
11. What is the color of the tree this autumn?
12. When did the leaves begin to fall? Place in your note book the date when the tree is finally bare.
13. Have you found any seeds on your tree? If so, describe them.
14. How are they dispersed and planted?
15. Are both seeds of the pair filled out?
16. How high is your tree?
17. How large an area of shade does it produce? If it stands alone measure the ground covered by its shadow from morning until evening.
18. How has its shadow affected the plants beneath it? Are the same plants growing there that grow in the open field?

DRAWING

Make a sketch of the tree you are studying, showing its outline.

Make a sketch of the leaf of the sugar maple.

THE RED SQUIRREL OR CHICKAREE

"All day long the red squirrels came and went, and afforded me much entertainment by their maneuvers. One would approach at first warily through the shrub-oaks, running over the snow crust by fits and starts like a leaf blown by the wind; now a few paces this way, with wonderful speed and waste of energy, and now as many paces that way, but never getting on more than half a rod at a time; and then suddenly pausing with a ludicrous expression and a gratuitous somerset, as if all the eyes in the universe were fixed on him—for all the notions of a squirrel, even in the most solitary recesses of the forest, imply spectators as much as those of a dancing girl—wasting more time in delay and circumspection than would have sufficed to walk the whole distance—I never saw one walk—and then suddenly, before you could say Jack Robinson, he would be in the top of a young pitch-pine, winding up his clock and chiding all imaginary spectators, soliloquizing and talking to all the universe at the same time—for no reason that I could ever detect, or he himself was aware of, I suspect."—*Thoreau*.



A SUGAR MAPLE THAT GREW IN AN OPEN FIELD

It is interesting to note how some animals flourish with civilization, while others are soon exterminated by association with man. To this latter class belongs the black squirrel. Within my own memory

this beautiful creature was almost as common in the rural districts of New York State as was the red squirrel, but now it is seen no more except in most retired places; while the red squirrel, pugnacious and companionable, defiant and shy, climbs up on our very roofs and sits there scolding us for daring to come within his range of vision. The reason for the disappearance of the black squirrel is, undoubtedly, due to the fact that its meat is a delicious food. The red squirrel is also good food at certain times of the year, but because of its lesser size, and its greater agility and cunning, it has succeeded not in merely living despite of man, but in living because of man, for now he rifles corn cribs and grain bins and waxes opulent by levying tribute on man's own savings.

Although the red squirrel is familiar to us all, yet, I think, there are few who really know its habits, which are as truly interesting as are those of bear or lion. Note for example the way he peeps at us from the far side of the tree, and the way he uses his tail as a balance and a help in steering as he leaps. This same tail he uses in the winter as a boa by wrapping it around himself as he lies curled up in his snug house. His vocal exercises are most entertaining also; he is the only singer I know who can carry two parts at a time. Notice some time this autumn when the hickory nuts are ripe that the happy red squirrel is singing you a duet all by himself—a high, shrill chatter, with a low chuckling accompaniment.

We usually regard nuts as the main food of squirrels, but this is not necessarily so, for they are fond of the cones of pines and hemlocks, and also hang around our orchards for apple seeds; in fact their diet is varied. The red squirrel is a great thief and keeps his keen eye on chipmunks and mice hoping to find where they store their food so that he can steal it if he can do so without danger to his precious self.

QUESTIONS ON THE RED SQUIRREL

1. In summer what is the color of the red squirrel above? Beneath?

2. What is the color along the side where the two join?
3. Do these colors change in winter?
4. Tell how and where the squirrel makes its nest?
5. Does it carry nuts in its teeth or in its cheeks?
6. Has it cheek pockets like the chipmunk?
7. Does the red squirrel store food for winter use? If so, where?
8. Does it spend its time sleeping in winter like the chipmunk, or does it go out often to get food?
9. Name all the kinds of food which you know it eats?
10. Did you ever see a red squirrel disturb bird nests?
11. How does a squirrel get at the meat of a hard shelled nut like a black walnut or a hickory nut? (Answer this by a sketch if you can draw.)
12. Do the squirrels in your neighborhood have certain paths in tree-tops which they follow?
13. How many emotions does the squirrel express with its voice?
14. What kind of tracks does the red squirrel make in the snow? (Show this by a sketch if possible.)

Survey of Civic Betterment

"The placing of beautiful buildings isolated from one another and where few can enjoy them is unwise. Public schools and libraries and baths and other public buildings should when practicable be gathered and grouped about public squares or other open areas as to produce centers of beauty and social usefulness that large numbers of people can enjoy simultaneously and together. The social element to be found in such communal enjoyment is needed to prevent the development in us of those desires for indulgence of merely selfish kinds, which lead so dangerously near to sensuousness and social apathy."—*J. G. Phelps-Stokes.*



CLEVELAND'S GROUP PLAN

The progress of plans for grouping public buildings in the city of Cleveland is a subject of unflagging interest, since no more ambitious plans for taking ideal advantage of the need for new public buildings have been projected in this country. The expert board of supervision, consisting of Daniel H. Burnham, John M. Carrere and Arnold W. Brunner, have submitted an illustrated report of their recommendations which is a most important contribution to city making of today. They have taken into account the practical difficulties which must inhere in a situation where a crowded business and poor residence section are involved, and in their judgment the best plan calls for treatment of the railroad station on the lake front as a monumental approach to the city. Ground to be reclaimed from the lake under this plan would largely be given to the station and tracks, while the present right of way would be included in the parking treatment of the entrance to the Mall or Court of Honor.

We are able to reproduce an illustration showing the main features of the proposed group plan, as a frontispiece in this issue of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, apropos of the article on "The Making of the City," by Mr. Zueblin, published on other pages.

From the commission's report we quote these particulars:

"In a general way, the scheme of the group plan, which is very simple, consists in placing the Post-Office and the proposed Library at the south end of the Mall, symmetrically balancing each other. At the north end of the Mall and on its axis, a monumental railroad station—the vestibule of the city of Cleveland—is placed; and an imposing Court of Honor or Mall, lined if possible, with dignified and harmonious architecture, joins these two groups of buildings. On each side of this Mall and next to the buildings, a roadway is provided for the ordinary traffic approaching them. Two other avenues for general traffic are provided, somewhat removed from the buildings and lined on either side by two rows of formal clipped trees, planted equidistant, with a sidewalk on the outer edge and a gravel parking with seats and drinking fountains placed under the trees the full length of the Mall. These virtually form a useful park where adults can rest and children can play in the shade. The middle space between the inner row of trees is treated as a very simple parking, the center portion being depressed, forming a sunken garden where statues and individual large trees alternate with each other. Flower beds, fountains and other accessories are also introduced at various points as shown.

"The fountain at the south end of the Mall, is intended to be a monumental structure into which a play of water is introduced. This, with the two subordinate monuments on the axis of the two main avenues or driveways, form special features of a secondary court at this end of the Mall, and furnish an attractive foreground to the Library and Post Office. The court itself is defined by the termination of the trees at this point, giving the effect of a big open space where flower parterres are introduced. This court, taken by itself, is a very important feature of the scheme, as it forms the immediate approach to two of the principal buildings of the group—the federal Post Office and the proposed Library. The northerly facade of the Post Office, originally designed to be very simple, though dignified, has been restudied by its architect, so as to make it quite as important as the southerly facade, in view of the fact that it is to face the Mall.

"At the north of the Mall on the east and west

axis of the county Court House and City Hall, the effect of an open square is also obtained with a rich treatment of gardens and an elaborate fountain. This feature, in connection with the approaches, terraces, and steps leading to the buildings, is intended to give special character to this part of the plan without destroying its relation to the whole scheme. On the lake front from Seneca to Erie street, a treatment of trees similar to that in the Mall has been adopted, while along the northerly boundary a monumental colonnade north of the trees forms a background intended to partly screen the smoke from the trains below.

"Under this double avenue of trees it will be possible to provide accommodation for street cars coming to and from the station, either running on to the approach or by depressed ways, reaching the lower level under the approaching bridge. The space between the triple row of trees and the building is treated as a parkway in the same manner as in the Mall, with the roadway next to the building. The land at the west of the county Court House and at the east of the City Hall has been treated as small parkings, though we understand a part of this may be needed for other purposes. The approach to the station has been wide enough to continue the effect of the Mall. The monumental screen which terminates the esplanade on the north, returns on either side of the bridge, forming a covered way for foot passengers to approach the station. Parts of the bridge are treated as parkings in harmony with the rest of the scheme.

"Another important feature of the scheme is that the City Hall and the county Court House are placed to center with Ontario and Bond streets, so that in looking from the buildings, these streets will form a vista towards the town and will be at the end of the vista when looking down these streets from the public square and from Superior street. All the main axes of this scheme are great vistas in whatever direction one may look.

"In our plan we have suggested a small park on the east of the proposed Library, between the Library and Bond street. We realize that this land is very valuable, but the open space would seem most desirable for light, effect and convenience of the Library; moreover it balances the scheme perfectly, as it gives a park on the east of the Library corresponding with the park on the west of the Post Office.

"It is proposed to extend Seneca and Erie streets northerly over the railroad tracks by viaducts with inclined roadways leading over the tracks and down to piers on the lake front, which can be used for recreation piers, public baths, steamboat landings and other municipal purposes. Extending along the lake front a beautiful quay with trees and parkings has been introduced, thus preserving unto the city of Cleveland the actual water rights, and providing a water front park of sufficient dimensions for all practical purposes of recreation and of public service. The width of this quay and park depends somewhat upon the requirements of the railroad and the limit to which the land can be reclaimed towards the lake. This quay with its parkings admits of some very simple treatment of tree planting and gardening, as a frame or bordering to the picture when seen from the lake."



FACTORIES AND CITY PLANNING

"It seems to me that one of the first considerations for a beautiful city is that there should not

be such a mixture of business as we have got in Toronto. Factories should be in an outlying part of the city, and the offices and residences should be in touch with one another." Thus was pointed out one of the modern industrial city's pressing problems which appears to have been less discussed than its importance demands. The speaker was W. A. Langton, and his address on "City Planning" has been incorporated in the *Proceedings of the Ontario Association of Architects*. On this interesting subject we give Mr. Langton's further suggestions:

"Why should a factory be within a city? The use of a city is not as a place to make things in but as a place to carry on the transactions resulting from the transfer of the things made. The business transacted in a city is transacted with the offices and agents of the factory, not with the operatives. Therefore the factory space, the factory smoke and the operatives are all external matters introduced into city life only to clog its simplicity and ease of action.

"Then look at the other side. The factory operatives come into town hastily in the morning only to go out of it in haste in the evening. Why should they do this, when their work could be done just as well in the suburbs? It is not work that is the laborer's curse, but want of leisure; and that he should be required to waste what little time he has that he could call his own in going to and from home in crowded street cars—a journey that is likely to increase in distance continually, rather than to diminish—is an evil which is not necessary; and to take steps to get over this state of affairs is to do the best thing that can be done to ameliorate the laborer's lot.

"Whatever coming and going between factories and the offices and warehouses in town is necessary can be done more easily and perfectly by one or two persons, or as done now by an electric spark. It would not be necessary to do more than speak through the telephone, in most cases.

"Does not this idea present a more alluring picture? Land is dear in the city, but out of it—when once it is accepted that communication with the city is by telephone, motor or railway for individuals, there is nothing to hinder factories stretching freely over the land, with room for the hands to live about on land enough to have gardens which they can cultivate in the leisure saved by living near their work, and in this way add not only pleasure but profit to their lives.

"It is inevitable that if the factories are placed where land is not too costly, the plan that Messrs. Lever Brothers have adopted, of making an industrial village, will be followed by other large works. There are other instances of the kind in England. There was an article in a recent *Studio*, giving an account of another institution of the kind, with a village in which the buildings were all designed by a good architect, making a very pretty village.

"What the factories really want is not to be in the city but to be near the railway. They line the course of the railways, and that is why they come into town. What we want is both that the factories should be out of town, and that the railways should be with them. We are all agreed upon that point.

"The thing to do is to bring in only such arms of the railways as are needed to deliver passengers and such goods for retail purposes as are necessary.

"I have dwelt upon this point at some length, as I think that it is really important. Present conditions are the cause of a great deal of backwards and forwards traveling in our own city and in most other cities, and to get over it in some way would not only lighten the labor but brighten the lives of the persons who work in the factories, and would make the city which is deprived of their presence a much more beautiful and agreeable place to live in."



POPULAR EDUCATION IN BUILDING

Architecture, a leading architectural journal, for August, contains the following editorial:

Chautauqua, already world famous as one of the great seats of instruction and philosophical research, will soon be built anew in a more permanent form, and one of considerable architectural beauty. Besides this, the scope of the work now done there will be considerably widened by the increased facilities afforded by the new buildings. The scheme of the great works planned has just been made public. Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia, is the architect, and associated with him in sculpture and landscape, respectively, are J. Massey Rhind and Warren H. Manning. The structures and features contemplated include a Water Gate, a Golden Gate, a Landing Pier and Building, a Hall of Philosophy, a Plaza, and a Market Place (for people buy and sell, eat and sleep, watch and pray, learn and teach here as elsewhere). The Arts and Crafts Village is one of the most interesting of features, and altogether the entire design, with its lovely groves and fine open meadows and plazas, will become, no doubt, one of the sights, as well as one of the best influences educationally which our country possesses. In it we see the germ of the new university of the future, more out-of-door learning, the association of books with running brooks, and manual training hand in hand with mental cultivation in all directions. It will be seen that thus Chautauqua will do not only what Yale and Harvard are doing, but more. The tendency to athletics will not be diminished, but rather improved on sensible lines. As it is now, in the large universities here and abroad, a few men are trained, overtrained often, to do what all, in a large degree should be doing, i. e., exercising as well as studying. The time is coming when Americans will see that the body first and then the brain, never forgetting the latter, is the motto for the coming man. It is interesting to note that this Chautauqua improvement is the direct result of the great revival of classic art now felt among us; this in turn has come from the great expositions here and abroad, and the material prosperity of the United States affords such a chance for the execution of noble buildings, as was the case during the height of the power of Egypt, Greece and Rome. and in the heyday of the Italian Rennais-

sance. Chautauqua is fortunately situated in one of the most healthful places in the United States, where even hay fever is abated by the height and peculiar conditions of soil and air. It is also on a beautiful lake, and trees are plentifully grouped about the shores. If education, in its broadest sense cannot flourish here, there is no hope for its long and healthful existence elsewhere. It is especially to be desired that great donations will soon be given to this movement. It is not in competition with, but rather a help to, the long continuance of our great universities that such an institution should prosper, and speaking for the architectural site alone, the educational influence of good designs in its buildings and approaches will be widespread and more permanent than that of the great expositions.



A LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

In order to pay fitting tribute to the late Frederick Law Olmsted, landscape architect, it is not necessary to wholly agree with the New York *Evening Post* in its assertion that, except for a few associates personally inspired by him, the death of this one man removes a whole profession. Nevertheless he is rightly accounted as a world's leader in a profession of importance now more widely recognized than ever before in the United States.

Central Park, New York; Riverside Drive, New York; Prospect Park, Brooklyn; the Buffalo park system; the Boston park system; the Niagara Falls Reservation; South Park, Chicago, and the landscape features of the World's Fair at Chicago, are among the most famous works to which his talents were applied.

It was "the art of arranging land for use and the accompanying landscape for enjoyment" which Mr. Olmsted studied and practised. The *Post* further says:

"Happily free from preconceptions to which unfavorable conditions must be forcibly conformed, as well as from that one-sidedness which the specialized training of an architect, an engineer or a gardener would almost inevitably have fastened on him, he attacked each problem as it was set before him with clear eyes and an unbiased mind, and solved it by a process of reasoning as straightforward as that which guided the work of the men who wrought the landscape of the Connecticut meadows and villages which he knew so well. His work has been praised as remarkably imaginative and original, but it was original only in the sense that it was reasoned, whereas most work in the same field merely follows the pattern of whatever happens to be considered the usual, fashionable or proper thing. Every smallest private place designed in the Olmsted office was studied independently, the house was set and shaped, and its approaches and surroundings devised for serviceableness and fitness, while, for its perfecting a whole, architect, engineer, and gardener were

induced to act coöperatively. Suburban house lots so devised inevitably contrast sharply with adjacent places, which having been thoughtlessly arranged, are afterwards highly decorated in desperate attempts to make them beautiful.

"The same irrefutable kind of logic is found in Mr. Olmsted's plans for whole neighborhoods, for public avenues and squares, for parkways and parks, and for the necessary means of access to wilder scenery, as on Goat Island at Niagara. An ordinary man would have made the Back Bay Park of Boston the usual combination of lawns, flower beds, and groves, but by searching out and meeting every engineering requirement of the half-tidal site exactly, there was evolved out of the very difficulties of the problem one of the most peculiarly interesting public domains in the country. The serviceable, and at the same time charming commingling of land, buildings, verdure, and water at the World's Fair was another case in point, the dredging of swamps having created at one blow both building sites and waterways. Moreover, in the details of work the same principles always guided him. The lines of his roads were never determined fancifully, but always by consideration for convenience of direction and suitability of grade; where banks were too steep or rough for grass or for the mowing machine, thickets of bushes were suggested, and so on. His appeal, even in verbal discussions, was always to fundamental principles, and so firm was his grasp upon them that he could not be shaken from the conclusions to which they led him.

"Fortunately for the future of his art in America, he never for a moment questioned (as sentimentalists are prone to do) the necessity of modifying scenery, the product of the past for the sake of meeting new requirements of the present and future. Full well he knew that the wheels of God grind continually, and that to set reason aside and to fail to adjust to purpose in due season is simply to invite esthetic as well as economic disaster. On the whole, the most valuable legacy which he has left to his revived profession and all fellow artists is his new demonstration of the old truth that reasoned adaptation to circumstance and purpose is the natural and surest foundation of beauty, and that when this foundation is well laid elaborate decoration, which he never resorted to, is as unnecessary as it is impertinent. And the best legacy he has left to his friends and all who knew him is the inspiring memory of a man who, though his seriously studied designs were frequently disregarded or botched by those in charge of their execution, and none of his ideals was ever fully realized, nevertheless always possessed the courage of his convictions, and stood firmly and frankly (often against ignorance and corruption in high places and against indifference everywhere) for the good, the true and the beautiful."



BUILDING REGULATIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

The *Engineering News* calls attention to the recent action taken by the city of Lübeck in Germany in prescribing that any structure hereafter built or rebuilt shall have all parts that are visible from the public streets constructed so as not to be a disfigurement or detract from the appearance of existing buildings. All signs, inscriptions, or other advertising devices which would be disfig-

urements are expressly prohibited. The *Engineering News* asks: "What would be thought if an American city should take such action?"

We believe—and so too does the *Engineering News*—that the time is approaching when such action as that taken in Lübeck will be well thought of in the United States. It is, of course, true that the power to regulate the architecture of buildings might easily be abused by the building department in any of our great cities, but so too may be—and are—the powers now lodged in this department to prevent the erection of buildings unsafe or unsanitary for their inmates. If this department had power to prevent or even delay the erection of buildings positively unsightly to the public, much good might be accomplished. In residence suburbs especially, the erection of unsightly structures often injures whole neighborhoods not only esthetically but also in property values, without even benefiting the offending builder. Here clearly is a wrong without a present remedy.

In the matter of advertisements the case for regulation is clearer still. The law regulates railway property because, though private, it is, as the courts express it, "affected by a public use." Advertisements are not only affected by a public use, but have no value whatever except that which the passing public gives them. When, therefore, a home or a landscape is disfigured for advertising purposes, the right of the public to regulate the advertisements by taxation, if not by prohibition, is absolutely clear. If there were a tax—for protection, not revenue—upon all such advertisements, and if people of refinement systematically refused to purchase the goods advertised in them, one of the flagrant offenses of our arrogant commercialism would be removed.—*The Outlook, New York.*



AGAINST THE BILL-BOARDS

The Boston Park Board has, under authority of a new law for the protection of public parks and parkways, adopted a rule which reads:

"Within five hundred feet of a parkway or boundary road of any park in charge of the park commissioners of the city of Boston no person shall erect on land abutting upon such parkway or road, or upon a public way connecting therewith, any fence more than six feet in height, or constructed otherwise than of stone, metal or ornamental work, or of palings separated by spaces not less than one inch in width. No person shall display upon any such land, or in or near to and visible from any such park or parkway, any sign, poster or advertisement, except such as relates only to the business conducted on the premises by any owner or occupant thereof; and none such shall be so displayed on the outside of a building except signs, on stone, metal, wood, or glass, not exceeding fifteen inches in width, and these shall be displayed only on windows, one on each side of any entrance, and one on one other place; provided, however, that signs, posters or advertisements, not exceeding in

size, three feet by four feet and relating only to the selling or letting of premises, may be displayed as aforesaid on such premises; and provided, further, that no sign, poster or advertisement shall be displayed as aforesaid on or above a roof or by painting on a building, wall, or fence."

The *Philadelphia Press* declares that railroads might deal a blow at the sign-board nuisance by screening the unsightly boards, and thus defeating the purpose of their erection. Where a railroad owns or controls its right of way it could plant quick-growing trees like poplars or maples between the tracks and the signs. The trees would obstruct the view, of course, but their green and grace would be more pleasing than a landscape fretted with glaring invitations to buy soap and whiskey. Along steam railroads locust trees could be planted, and there at their maturity would furnish first-class ties at little cost.

"It is refreshing to learn that the Michigan state grange has inaugurated a campaign against the hideous advertisements which so scar the beauty of the scenery along the highways of our country. The enterprise of the advertising agents is shown by the great pains they take to place their objectionable signs at the points most likely to attract sightseers. One of the highest and most beautiful mountains in the Rockies has recently been crowned by a huge tobacco advertisement which confronts all climbers as they reach the top. The movement for a reform deserves to spread. Farmers can give valuable aid by refusing to allow their buildings and fences to be plastered and daubed with signs that are an eyesore to the resident of the city and country alike. It is a fair question whether this nuisance is not an indirect injury to the money value of a farm."

—*American Agriculturist.*

SCHOOLHOUSES AND BEAUTY

I do not think the term "hideous" too strong to apply to some of the structures in which we instruct our children. The impression apparently prevails among many who constitute American school boards that ornamentation is a luxury, that the esthetic is not necessary in the education of youth. Possibly this is one reason for the backwardness in designing buildings which would teach the children to appreciate the beautiful. The question of money is also used as an argument by the school authorities. I am not prepared to say that a structure planned on artistic lines is much more expensive than the ungainly buildings which are today being erected in some of the principal cities of the country. The value of art as an educational factor can, in my opinion, be strikingly demonstrated by the embellishment of the schoolhouse, and the children to whom it becomes almost as familiar as the home can be unconsciously instructed to appreciate the artistic merely by their observation of its design in their daily visits to it. In its exterior and interior it can be made an object lesson in art of the highest importance.

Great cities in Europe are notable to tourists, not only for their wealth of historical associations, but for the harmonious outlines of design which in every direction appeal to the finer senses. The institutions for instruction harmonize with other structures in this respect; but in the United States the contrast is often very great. Why should not the American school stand out among other edifices

as an example of art, so that the place where we educate our children will be characterized by its esthetic features, and possibly its appropriate location? I remember noticing several school houses in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, all of which had been built upon sites where the natural surroundings were very attractive, and upon inquiry found that the school authorities had selected the localities purposely with the view of the effect upon the children. Here is an example which might well be emulated in other parts of the country, numerous as are the opportunities for such selection.—*President Ira Remsen, Johns Hopkins University, in the Outlook.*

SCHOOL TRIPS TO CITIES

In a letter addressed to Editor Winship of the *Boston Journal of Education*, Frank R. Page expresses a desire to confer with teachers and superintendents regarding a plan for exchanging accounts of school trips. The plan is so suggestive to all students of cities, whether school children or adults, that we quote it:

In connection with our sixth grade geography, we take the children on a trip to Boston. Preparatory to the trip, the route is traced on a map of Boston, and a great many pictures illustrating the points visited are collected. The teachers are preparing a typewritten account of the journey with a description of the points visited. We propose to send this account of the trip, together with a map and a complete collection of pictures, to teachers who will exchange a similarly written and similarly illustrated account of a trip about their city. We want particularly to get into touch with the larger and more interesting cities—New York, Washington, New Orleans, Chicago, and the Pacific Coast. In addition to the exchange of the account of the trip, I am planning an exchange of letters and specimens between our pupils and those of other towns.

OLDTOWN IDEA

While not born in Oldtown, Maine, there is an idea reigning there which is most excellent. The graduating class in the high school comes to Boston each year. Each entering class of the high school begins by depositing five cents a week each. This continues until the senior year, when it is increased to ten cents. During the four years they have an occasional entertainment or "sale" so that when June of the senior year arrives there is practically enough to give the whole class a trip to Boston, with five days at a hotel, with a trip to Lexington and Concord, Salem and Nahant, Revere and Nantasket, with a "Seeing Boston" ride, and many other street car excursions. The whole plan is that C. W. Robbins, editor of the local paper in Oldtown.—*Journal of Education.*

CO-OPERATION IN ART

In the advancement of the world of today one of the great forces is that of coöperation. We have

but recently passed through the epoch when the advancement of the individual was the objective point and we have now reached the standard where the purpose of life is the development of the individual in order that he may take his place in the general community and do his share in the advancement of that community,

The field of art is one of the last to realize the value of coöperation because it is the very individuality of each worker that creates what we call art; that is, "nature seen through the medium of the artist." But while the worker must develop himself along those lines which distinguish his thoughts and impressions, and his method of conveying those thoughts and impressions, from all others, yet there is another side to his work.

Now that communities are so large and the centers so scattered there has grown up in our midst a number or guilds and societies each working independently yet which should coöperate. In the United States there is no government aid for art, as there is in most European countries; appropriations are, however, frequently made by state and municipal councils for specific purposes of an artistic character. Coöperation in the department of art therefore, depends upon many, from the individual artist to the senate of the United States; but it depends mostly upon that large class, the public, which, while interested in art, does not consist of the actual producers.

It is to this vast majority that we must appeal, and it is this very important element that is loudly demanding more information on the history of art and further education in the direction of art appreciation. There are great artists living today, as great perhaps as have ever existed; what we need is a public educated to appreciate their work.

One step has been taken in this direction, the publication of the *American Art Annual*. The fourth volume, issued in October, contains the condensed reports of nearly five hundred art societies, museums and schools; directories of painters, sculptors, illustrators, and architects who are members of recognized art societies; directories of art teachers, lecturers, workers in the applied arts, and dealers; lists of paintings sold at auction in this country together with prices and names of buyers; art books recently published, etc.

At the publication office, 226 West Fifty-eighth street, New York, information can be secured regarding matters connected with American art, and all interested are invited to correspond with the secretary. Particular facilities are offered to those contemplating exhibitions, both of the fine arts and of the applied arts.

"Beauty, like wit, to judges should be shown; both are most value where they best are known," and so the *American Art Annual* is bringing to the attention of the American people the work of our native artists.

FLORENCE N. LEVY.

SPANISH-AMERICAN IMPROVEMENT CLUB

A Spanish-American club has been organized for the promotion of civic improvement in the Spanish-American countries, and the cultivation of fraternal relations between social and educational interests represented at Chautauqua and among southern neighbors. The following officers were selected:

President, Mrs. Josephine Lindley Corella-Phipps, Chicago, Illinois.

Vice-presidents, Mexico—Mrs. Maud Winchester-Dennia, City of Mexico; Cuba—Mr. Diego Llacuna, Sague la Grande, Cuba; Porto Rico—Miss Guillermina Gonzales, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Recording Secretary, Robert Miller, Ponce, Porto Rico.

Corresponding Secretary, E. G. Routzahn, Chicago, Illinois.

Treasurer, Mrs. Robert Miller, Ponce, Porto Rico.

The club proposes a literature and press propaganda for cultivating interest in village improvement and other forms of practical betterment.



FAIRHAVEN, MASS., IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

An account of the notable improvement of the village of Fairhaven, Mass., appears in the report of the local association for 1903:

"The Fairhaven Improvement Association was formed in the fall of 1882, and is therefore approaching its majority. It is incorporated under the laws of the state; and holds real and personal property to the amount of several thousand dollars.

"The first work of the association was the setting of shade trees; of which two thousand and over, including those planted by Mr. Rogers, have been set out along the several streets of the town. This work was followed by securing the control of Fort Phoenix, putting it in repair and adding to its natural attractions, much to the satisfaction of all frequenters of this beautiful spot. The old Burial Hill cemetery of Oxford, where John Cooke, the first white man to settle in Fairhaven and the last male survivor from the passengers of the *Mayflower* lies buried, was next purchased: to mark the grave of this, one of the most distinguished citizens of the town, the association is now erecting a monument as simple and rugged as the pioneer himself. Woodside cemetery, also in Oxford, has been cared for, and the abandoned village cemetery at the end of William street graded, surrounded with an ornamental stone wall, and popularly named Willow Park. Advertisements and signs have been removed from fences, trees, and poles, rubbish carted away and numerous open lots improved. Drinking fountains have been established and maintained at convenient points at a cost of over twelve hundred dollars. Bathing houses to the number of one hundred have been built; controlled by the association, with only a nominal fee for their use, they have proved a great success and a blessing to thousands of bathers. And during the years it has taken to accomplish these and other improvements, over eighty lectures and entertainments under the

auspices of the association have given the town pleasure and enjoyment. About fifteen thousand dollars, raised by excursions, entertainments, membership fees, bath house fees, donations and legacies have been spent in the work.

"This hasty sketch of the association's work would be incomplete without reference to the greater work of H. H. Rogers. The erection in this village of splendid buildings of great beauty and cost, in some of the world's most beautiful styles of architecture—French Gothic, Italian Renaissance, English Gothic, Georgian, and Grecian—is certainly without a parallel in this country. The beauty of our roadways and curbs, the fine accommodations for school children and teachers, water and sewer systems, a unique library, stately town hall, and a magnificent group of church buildings, have placed the town heavily in the debt of its thoughtful friend who has long been a prominent member and worker of this association."



FROM THE FIELD

Charities for August 1, contains editorials and contributions pointing out the special needs for recreation parks in the modern industrial city.

The Pittsburg Y. W. C. A. employs three certified teachers of domestic science, one of whom devotes her whole time to extension classes in cigar, pickle, cracker and other factories.

The report of Kingsley House, Pittsburg, for the summer season showed that 1,148 children were given an outing at a country house, many of them for two weeks. A playground open in July and August was used by 250 to 275 children and their parents each day. At the new baths during three months the patronage aggregated 10,963.

The Woman's Club of Goldsboro, N. C., formed three years ago, has been foremost in local civic improvement. First, streets and public places were cleaned up, after a vigorous campaign. Then the householders were induced to care for their lawns, yards and fences. Next the women went to work on the plot of land belonging to the town for a park. A Park Day was established, on which enthusiasm for the project was aroused, and then funds were raised by contributions. Band concerts in the open air in the park followed.

Special attention was given to the plans for the beautification of Washington by the American Insti-

tute of Architects, during their last annual convention. The proceedings of that convention have been issued in a most attractive form by the committee on education and publication, Glenn Brown, editor. They make a volume of two hundred and sixty-five pages, containing among the illustrations a very fine collection from the Washington Park Commission's exhibition. The headquarters of the American Institute of Architects are in Washington, D. C.

Public band concerts and "grove services" in the Cleveland parks on Sundays were remarkably successful during the past summer. Choirs of different churches, orchestras, and pastors representing various denominations united in the grove services. The chairman of the public band concert committee estimated a total attendance of 150,000 people at seventeen concerts. The most striking announcement for the season was that of a "Wagner Day," September 27, on which a chorus of four hundred voices would render a program of selections from Wagner.

A mine of information is contained in the full report of the proceedings of the national convention on Municipal Ownership and Public Franchises, published in the winter quarterly issue of *Municipal Affairs*, New York. Experiences of municipal operation in the United States, Europe, Great Britain and Germany, and addresses for and against municipal electric lighting, gas lighting, ownership of telephones and street railways are among the important topics of the convention, which experts treated from every conceivable point of view. The report with bibliographical lists makes an issue of three hundred and seventy-five pages.

Chicago's "Visiting Nurse Association" has a staff of fifteen nurses who visit from house to house, day after day, caring for the sick, teaching observance of sanitary laws, and performing like services in the poorer districts. A recent report showed that during a single year persons of different nationalities were cared for as follows: American, 1,164; Austrian, 2; Bohemian, 122; Canadian, 24; Colored, 136; Chinese, 5; Danish, 56; English, 72; Finn, 6; French, 73; German, 1,007; Holland, 4; Hungarian, 6; Irish, 1,557; Italian, 162; Lithuanian, 13; Mexican, 4; Norwegian, 183; Polish, 215; Russian, 449; Scotch, 46; Swedish, 277; Syrian, 4; Portuguese, 2; Indian, 1; unknown, 31. Here is an interesting sidelight on "The Racial Composition of the American People."



CIVIC PROGRESS PROGRAMS

THE MAKING OF THE CITY

I

1. Roll-call: Answered by naming as many good and bad things in city making as possible (paved streets, regulated sky-line, attractive school buildings; unsightly billboards, overhead trolley wires, neglected alleys, etc.).
2. Correlation: Appoint some person to briefly analyze the interrelation of the topics grouped in this month's CHAUTAUQUAN: "The Making of the City," "The Beautifying of School Grounds," "Nature Study."
3. Summary: "The Making of the City," by Charles Zueblin (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for November.)
4. Readings: (a) From "Modern Civic Art,"

by Charles Mulford Robinson; chapter I, "A New Day for Cities"; (b) From "The Strenuous Life," by Theodore Roosevelt.

5. Address: Relation of Municipal Reform to the City Beautiful.
6. Symposium: The Foundations of Civic Beauty: Brief papers or talks on (a) topography; (b) water front; (c) street plan; (d) bridges; (e) railroad stations.

II

1. Roll-call: Answered by specific examples of success or failure in city making (union station of Providence; Cleveland group plan; tree lined streets at New Haven; removal of limit on sky-scrapers in Chicago; Pittsburg bridges; Philadelphia city hall, etc.).

2. Papers: (a) The Ideal Street (paving, breadth, cleanliness, light, conduits, trees, sidewalks, building regulations); (b) Residence Architecture; (c) Public Architecture; (d) Monuments and Fountains, (e) A Civic Center.
3. Address: Local Preservation of Historic and Scenic Objects.
4. Discussion: Public Nuisances and How to Abate Them (smoke, bill-boards, rubbish, etc.).
5. Reading: From "Charles Eliot: Landscape Architect," by Charles W. Eliot.
6. Report: On Parks and Playgrounds (with sketch plan of those existing and suggestions for improvement).
7. Survey of Organized Movements for City Making (National Municipal League, American Society of Municipal Improvements, American League of Municipalities, etc.).
8. The City of the Future: Read prophecies from "The Coming City," by Richard T. Ely, and "The Twentieth-Century City," by Josiah Strong.

READING LIST

"American Municipal Progress," Charles Zueblin.
 "Bibliography of Municipal Administrations and City Conditions," Robert C. Brooks.
 "Charles Eliot: Landscape Architect," Charles W. Eliot.
 "Connecticut's Labor Mayors," A. F. Howe.
Independent, May 28, 1903.
Municipal Affairs.

"Modern Civic Art," Charles Mulford Robinson.
 "Municipal Engineering and Sanitation," M. N. Baker.
 "Municipal Administration," John A. Fairlie.
 "Nation-wide Civic Betterment," American League for Civic Improvement.
Park and Cemetery.
 Publications of National Municipal League.
 Publications of American Park and Outdoor Art Association.
 Publications of American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.
 "Proceedings of the Detroit Conference for Good City Government."
 See "Cities," "Municipal Government," "Parks," etc., in *Cumulative Index and Reader's Guide to Periodicals*.
 "The Improvement of Towns and Cities," Charles Mulford Robinson.
 "The Strenuous Life," Theodore Roosevelt.
 "The City and Its Improvement," "Municipal Art," "Municipal Reform," "Parks and Outdoor Art," "Public Nuisances," "Public Recreation," "Sanitation," "School Extension," etc., in "Bibliography of Civic Progress," THE CHAUTAUQUAN, "Civics Number," August, 1903.
 "The Coming City," Richard T. Ely.
 "The Twentieth-Century City," Josiah Strong.
 THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
 "The Nationalization of Municipal Movements," Clinton Rogers Woodruff.

[Inquiries on any feature of this program work may be addressed to THE CHAUTAUQUAN, Chicago, Illinois. Special literature will be supplied free.]

News Summary and Current Events Programs

DOMESTIC

September 1.—Chekib Bey, the Turkish minister at Washington, states that shot supposed to have been fired at Vice-Consul Magelssen was fired in the air by a wedding party.

3.—The Alaskan Boundary Commission met in London; Lord Alverstone made chairman. The *Reliance* won the third race for the *America's* cup.

4.—The *Brooklyn* and the *San Francisco* arrived at Beirut.

7.—Labor Day was celebrated in principal cities throughout the United States.

8.—The steamer *Deutschland* made a new record for a westward passage, making the trip in 5 days 11 hours, 54 minutes.

10.—Commissioner of Pensions Ware reported there are now 996,545 pensioners on the rolls.

11.—More postal indictments were made public involving Machen.

12.—Armored cruiser *Maryland* was launched at Newport News, Virginia.

13.—Florida was swept by a cyclone.

14.—A statue of President McKinley was unveiled in Toledo, Ohio. Secretary Shaw names fifty

national banks in which he orders \$4,000,000 to be deposited.

15.—The National Irrigation Congress met in Ogden, Utah.

16.—One hundred cases of bubonic plague were reported near Manila; cholera prevails in the Philippines.

17.—Monument of New Jersey soldiers was dedicated at Antietam.

18.—China announced it would present claims against the United States for injuries to Chinamen at Tonopah, Nevada.

19.—Minister Beaupré, at Bogota, informed the state department that there was no hope for ratification of Panama Canal treaty.

21.—Convention of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers began in Kansas City.

22.—Colombia failed to ratify Panama Canal treaty.

23.—Mayor Low, of New York, was renominated by the Fusionists by acclamation.

25.—Attorney-General Knox ruled that Guam is not under the constitution.

28.—The Delaware Indians preferred charges of

fraud against the Dawes Commission and Secretary Hitchcock, and asked \$1,000,000 damages.

29.—Mr. Hannis Taylor began his argument for the United States before the Alaska Boundary Commission.

30.—United States Treasurer Roberts reported total amount of gold money in this country, June 30, to have been \$1,252,731,990, \$631,420,789 being in treasury.

FOREIGN

September 1.—A general uprising in Macedonia was proclaimed on the anniversary of the sultan's accession. The court to arbitrate the Venezuelan preference cases opened at The Hague.

2.—A report on the Venezuelan court of arbitration was submitted to the powers.

3.—Many bloody fights between Turkish troops and insurgents are reported.

4.—King Leopold visited President Loubet.

5.—Situation in Bulgaria is more serious; hostilities may begin at any time.

6.—Pope Pius X made representations to Emperor Francis Joseph on the necessity of putting a stop to massacres in Macedonia.

7.—The maneuvers of the French army began at Orange with 120,000 troops.

8.—San Miguel, Yucatan, was destroyed by a hurricane.

9.—The Macedonian Committee, in a second appeal to the powers, said 65,000 persons had been massacred and 120 villages destroyed.

10.—Five fatal cases of bubonic plague occurred in Marseilles, France.

11.—An arbitration tribunal ordered Venezuela

to pay \$2,000,000 to the Belgian company owning the Caracas waterworks.

12.—France decided to send a cruiser to Turkish waters.

13.—Venezuela refused to pay its share of the fees of foreign umpires in the claims against Venezuela.

14.—Bulgaria makes final appeal to the powers.

15.—A general insurrection broke out in Salonica.

18.—Emperor William was warmly received at Vienna by Emperor Francis Joseph. Reported that England will send a fleet to Turkish waters.

20.—Mr. Jackson, the first diplomatic representative of the United States to Bulgaria, presents his credentials.

21.—In a battle with insurgents at Melink, 1,000 Turks were killed.

24.—The situation in Macedonia was reported quiet.

25.—The sultan named a commission to carry out reforms in Macedonia.

29.—Servian officers who conspired to punish regicides were sentenced to imprisonment.

30.—The czar arrived at Vienna, and was cordially received by Emperor Francis Joseph.

OBITUARY

Sept. 7.—Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, dies in Newport.

18.—Dr. Alexander Bain, formerly lord rector of the University of Aberdeen, dies in Aberdeen.

30.—Sir Michael Herbert, British ambassador to the United States dies in Davos-Platz, Switzerland.

CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS

DOMESTIC

1. Roll-call: Answered by opinions regarding significant features of November elections.
2. Readings: (a) From "Americanization by Labor Unions," by John R. Commons (*The World Today* for October); (b) From "The Negro," by the same author (*THE CHAUTAUQUAN* for November); (c) From "The Political History of Slavery," by William Henry Smith (G. P. Putnam); (d) from "Cleveland, A City Finding Itself," by F. C. Howe (*World's Work*, for October); (e) from "Industrial Liberty," chapter XI. in "Evolution of Industrial Society," by Richard T. Ely.
3. Address: The Debt of Industrial Overcapitalization.
4. Convention Surveys: (a) American Mining Congress (Deadwood, So. Dak., Sept. 8); (b) Irrigation Congress (Ogden, Utah, Sept. 15); (c) Farmer's National Congress (Niagara Falls, Sept. 22); (d) National Prison Association (Louisville, Oct. 3); (e) League of American Municipalities (Baltimore, Oct. 7); (f) Civic Federation, (Chicago, Oct. 14).
5. Papers: (a) Our Pension Bill (see Commissioner's report made public Sept. 10); (b) The Value of Alaska to the United States; (c) The Walking Delegate, Good and Bad.
6. Debate: Resolved, That the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States should be repealed.

FOREIGN

1. Question Box: Subject, The Rulers of the World. Appoint a committee to prepare questions and require each member to draw three. Award prizes to person giving best answers.
2. Papers: (a) Character Sketch of Joseph Chamberlain; (b) Character Sketch of the late Sir Michael Herbert, British ambassador to the United States; (c) How the Sultan of Turkey Maintains his Position of Power.
3. Address: International Duty in the Balkan Crisis.
4. Convention Surveys: (a) Social Democratic Congress (Dresden, Sept. 14); (b) British Trades-Union Congress (Leicester, Sept. 8); (c) Interparliamentary Union for International Arbitration (Vienna, Sept. 7); (d) International Peace Congress (Rouen, Sept. 23).
5. Readings: (a) From "The Balkan Peninsula Since 1878" by Edwin A. Start (*THE CHAUTAUQUAN* for January, 1901); (b) From "Anglo-American Unity" (*World's Work* for October).
6. Discussion: Protection versus Free Trade in Great Britain. Appoint two persons to present each side of the issue as raised by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour; a fifth may compare the proposed British brand of protection with that of the United States.

C. L. S. C. Round Table

COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

JESSE L. HURLBUT, D.D.
LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D.
HENRY W. WARREN, D.D.
J. M. GIBSON, D.D.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D.
JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL.D.
WM. C. WILKINSON, D.D.
W. P. KANE, D.D.

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary.

"Come wander with me," she said,
"Into regions yet untrod;
And read what is still unread
In the manuscripts of God."

One of the most original personalities whom we meet in our studies this month is the famous Scotch-American, John Muir. It was through his influence primarily that we secured the great Yosemite National Park as a public domain, in 1890, and also the important series of forest reservations made by the national government a few years later. John Muir, though born in Scotland, came to this country as a lad, and with the true grit of the canny Scot, made every opportunity an open door. He worked out mathematical problems on chips of wood when at work in the field, devoted himself to botany at odd times, took instinctively to machinery and became a skilled millwright, and meanwhile worked and taught his way through college. But nature with her thousand voices kept calling him, and his first "study," where he kept his note-books and specimens, was established in a sawmill which he helped to build in the Yosemite Valley, in the peak of which he hung his bed "for the sake of fresh air and the music of the waters." Here Emerson paid him a visit and said of him afterwards, "He is more wonderful than Thoreau." Muir's description of Emerson was equally characteristic, "He is the Sequoia of the human race."

Every traveler who journeys to Alaska stands awestricken in the presence of the great Muir glacier which bears the name of its famous discoverer. The annals of travel possess few more fascinating pages than John Muir's account of his venturesome journey to Glacier Bay where the mysteries of this wonderful region were revealed to him. His sympathy with nature is shown by his comment on this hazardous trip, "Though this white wilderness was new to me, I was familiar with storms, and enjoyed them, knowing well that in right relations with them they are ever kindly." Every student of the reading journey should not fail to read in *The Century* for June, 1895, this delightful story by the great geologist with his wonderful description of the sunrise as it illumined the peaks of Glacier Bay. "Beneath the frosty shadows of the fiord we stood," he writes, "hushed and awestricken, gazing at the holy vision, and had we seen the heavens open and God made manifest our attention could not have been more tremendously strained."

THE PROBLEM

Our studies for the closing months of the current year, deal with the greatest problem that faces our country today, the Negro problem. Those of us who live at the South, have it always with us, and those of us who live at the North have a no less vital interest in its solution. At Chautauqua this summer, one week of the program was devoted to discussions of the "Mob Spirit in America," but the discussions all seemed to drift inevitably to the great question of the Negro. It was a rare opportunity for Americans from all sections of the country to get, in the frankest and friendliest way, the points of view of their neighbors, and those who were honestly alive to the situation and not blinded by prejudice, gained much from this interchange of views. The Southerner who found it hard to understand how his northern brother could take the Negro situation so easily, was equally surprised to learn that in certain northern localities the Jew was socially under the ban. Each side discovered that the other was affected by race antipathy, and each also saw that the other could put forth arguments of real weight to defend his opinions.

HOW TO STUDY IT

The greatest hope for the Negro problem lies in the openness with which it is being examined and discussed throughout the country. No one of us can give real strength to a cause without intelligence back of our enthusiasm. No American worthy of the name wants to shut his eyes and let braver men and women solve this problem. Let us all study it honestly, that we may use our influence most wisely. Every member of the C. L. S. C. should read not only "Up From Slavery," which is unquestionably one of the great books of our times, but as many as possible of the other references given in the bibliography and in connection with the circle programs. Special attention is called to the reports of the Department of Labor which give special studies of typical Negro communities. Northerners who know little of the Negro situation as it touches the Southerners will gain most valuable insight into the problem from these bulletins. The circles should appoint different members to take up these several reports and present digests of them. They can be obtained free from the Department of Labor at Washington.

CAN WE HELP?

It is also of the utmost importance that we all become better informed about the great institutions for the teaching of the Negro race. Hampton, Fisk, Atlanta and Tuskegee. How many of us have had a share, however small, in contributing to the success of these institutions? As Mr. Washington has said in a recent article, think what it means to be only one generation removed from slavery, with no family traditions to bind homes together and lift them to a higher plane. With the passing of another generation we may hope to see the race leavened with homes founded upon industry and honor. How far can we contribute to this result not only by giving such support as we may to these institutions but by lending a hand in our own localities? Many a northern town has its Negro section in which scarcely anything is being done to help the growing boys and girls to a knowledge of useful trades. Mr. Felix Adler truly says, "We cannot endure as a republic if we have classes among us not educated to assume the duties of citizenship. As moral human beings, we cannot afford to treat another being as if he were less than human."

FOR THE ERECTION OF THE HALL OF
PHILOSOPHY

The following communication from the president of the Chautauqua Board of Trustees will be read with interest by all members:

The Hall of Philosophy is the central figure of the Reading Circle, the rallying point in the student life of Chautauqua.

The Board of Trustees very wisely decided to reproduce the old Hall, on the old site, in every particular except in seating capacity and material; thus preserving the one building, known the world over and precious in memory to the thousands that have passed through the "Golden Gate" to receive their diplomas under its roof.

The floor is to be depressed. The pavement around the building is to be enlarged; thus increasing the seating capacity about one thousand. The material is to be of cement and steel under a copper roof. The whole building, when complete, will cost about \$20,000.

We believe every alumnus and friend of Chautauqua will want to have some stock in this building—that represents so much of the past, that stands for so many noble things in the civilization of the present and for the future. We have, therefore, broken up the building into as many units as possible, bringing these units within the reach of every one who wants to give.

First, the foundation. There are some people who like to give where their gifts may not be seen—hidden away in foundation principles. Of this

class, one friend has given \$400, and others have given smaller sums. This is the important and expensive part; and we are trying to get money enough to put in the foundation this fall.

Second, the columns have all been taken, by classes and others, at \$250 each.

Third, the floor of the Hall and pavement of the terrace are to be divided into squares. There will be a border of squares running around the floor. These squares may be made of material approved by the committee, and set in the border by the donor; they will be very suitable for memorial tablets, inscriptions, or other embellishments. But the details governing the tablets and inscriptions, have not been worked out by the committee. The plain squares in the floor will cost \$25 each. The squares set in the border of the floor, by the donor, will cost \$100 each. And the squares in the pavement of the terrace, \$10 each.

The accompanying diagram will give an idea of the floor plan and pavement on the terrace.

W. H. HICKMAN,

Chautauqua N. Y.

President of Trustees.



International political questions keep cropping up at every step of our Reading Journey. In our trips through Canada, we met the problem of the Canadian fisheries. As we journey to Alaska, we come upon the Alaskan boundary proposition, which has been referred to a commission equally representing each country. Circles and readers will enjoy looking over some of the suggested books and articles and sorting out the arguments for themselves. By the way, it is interesting to note that the United States has refused to submit this question to arbitration by a third party. Why?



We cannot kindle when we will
The fire that in the heart resides,
The spirit bloweth and is still,
In mystery our soul abides;
But tasks in hours of insight willed
May be in hours of gloom fulfilled.

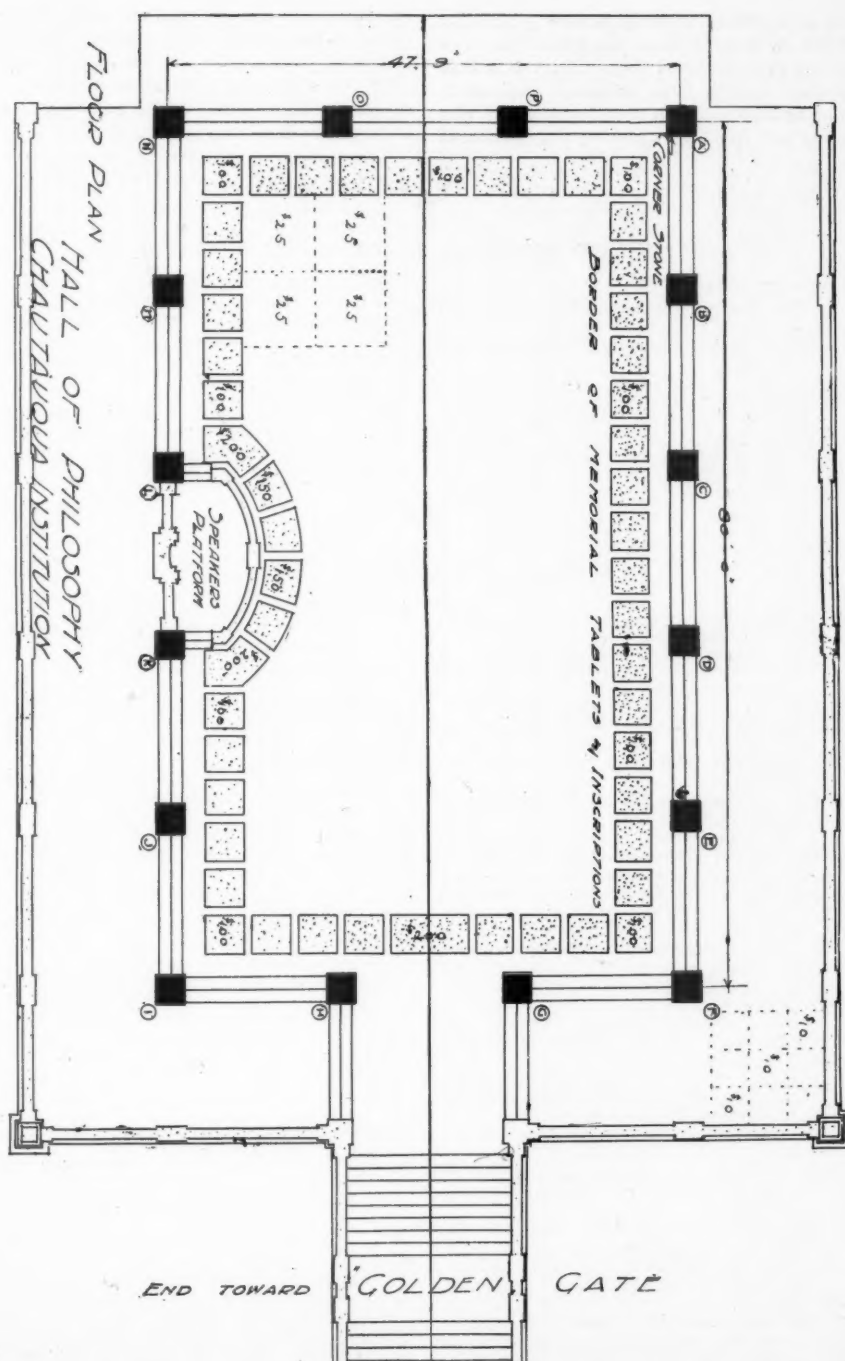
—Matthew Arnold



CHRISTMAS AND THE CHILDREN

Negro slavery, we think, has gone but white slavery is still with us. The men and women who have been fighting to right the abuses of child labor know this, and we all know how the crowds and long hours at the Christmas holiday season make these weeks a time of dread instead of a season of pleasant anticipation to many.

There are two ways in which every one of us can do something to help right this wrong. The first is to make our Christmas purchases early. Get them before the first of December. Make November 30 instead of December 25 your objective point,



and have everything ready at that time. The second is, to persuade as many other people as possible to do the same thing. There is a little pamphlet entitled, "The Burdens of Christmas to Working Children." It puts the situation very clearly and forcibly. You can get any number of

these leaflets for one cent each by sending to the *Sunday-School Times*, Philadelphia. Tens of thousands of these may easily be distributed by our great circle of readers. Think what this small service on the part of each Chautauquan may mean to the overtaxed children of our country.



OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR DECEMBER

DECEMBER 3-10—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "A Reading Journey in Alaska."
Required Book: "Literary Leaders of America." Bryant.

DECEMBER 10-17—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "American Sculpture." The Beginnings of an American Art.
Required Book: "Literary Leaders of America." Longfellow.

DECEMBER 17-24—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Racial Composition of the American People." The Negro (in part).
Required Book: "Geographic Influences in American History." Chaps. VII and VIII.

DECEMBER 24-31—VACATION.

DECEMBER 31-JANUARY 7—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Racial Composition of the American People. The Negro (concluded).
Required Book: "Geographic Influences in American History." Chap. IX.



SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

DECEMBER 3-10—

1. Roll-call: Quotations from works on Alaska, showing the resources of the country.
2. Map Review: Showing general features and relation to Canadian gold fields.
3. Reading: Selections from John Muir's account of his discovery of Glacier Bay. (*Century*, 28: 214) prefaced by brief account of John Muir (see *Century*, 24: 120).
4. Paper: The story of the Alaskan reindeer (see annual report of Commissioner of Education, also Bruce's "History of Alaska").
5. Oral Report: The seal problem (see bibliography, also *Harper's Magazine*, 92: 462).
6. Discussion: The Alaskan Boundary Question. The circle should take sides, one representing British and the other American interests. The question has been discussed fully in the magazines and many references are available (see *Fortnightly*, 72: 490; *Nation*, 74: 11, 51, 91, 109; *Outlook*, 73: 233; *Atlantic*, 77: 517; *Century*, 30: 143; *North American Review*, 169: 501).

DECEMBER 10-17—

1. Roll-call: Selections from Bryant's poems illustrating his sense of steadfastness in face of the changefulness of life.
2. Reading: Selections from "The Forest Hymn."
3. Oral Report: Bryant's Influence in Journalism (see *Nation*, 36: 366, and *Atlantic*, 52: 411).
4. Readings: Selections from Howells' "The White Mr. Longfellow," *Harper's Magazine*, 93: 327 and Mrs. Field's "Glimpses of Longfellow in Social Life," *Century*, 9: 884.
5. Readings: Selections from "Hiawatha," (see also comment in *North American Review*, 82: 272 written just after its publication); selection from "The Library Shelf" in this magazine.

6. Discussion: Article on American Sculpture. A special leader should be appointed for this article, who should assign to different members topics suggested by it, as for instance, the portrait painting of this time—Gilbert Stuart, Trumbull, W. W. Story (see "America's First Painters" in the *New England Magazine* for March, 1902.)

DECEMBER 17-24—

1. Roll-call: Quotation of selections from books or articles showing practical results of Negro education.
2. General review of article by Mr. Commons.
3. Reports on studies of Negro communities: Selections from bulletins, No. 22 studies of the Black Belt, No. 32 of Sandy Hill, Maryland, and No. 37 of Litwalton, Virginia. (See suggestions in Round Table.)
4. Reading: Selections from "Up From Slavery" (first part of book previous to the founding of Tuskegee) by Booker T. Washington, published in *The Outlook*, 1899-1900, or from "The Montgomery Race Conference," *Century*, 60: 630-2.
5. Paper: The Negro as an Artisan. (See Atlanta University Publications, reports of Commissioner of Education and other references.)
6. Review with map of chapters VII and VIII in "Geographic Influences."
7. Readings: Selections from "A Typical Irrigated Community," *World's Work*, 4: 2491, (Sept. '02) or from *Review of Reviews*, 26: 16 (new irrigation bill) or from "Irrigation and the American Frontier," THE CHAUTAUQUAN, 35: 568-72 (Sept. '02) or from "The Struggle for Water in the West," *Atlantic*, 86: 646. (Nov. 1900.)

DECEMBER 24-31—VACATION WEEK.

DECEMBER 31-JANUARY 7—

1. Roll-call: Quotations from the writings of educated Negroes: Charles W. Chesnut, Paul L. Dunbar, Frederick Douglass, etc.

2. Reports: On Atlanta University, Hampton and Fisk showing character of work done at each.
3. Reading: Selections from "Up From Slavery" or from "The Education of the American Negro," Booker T. Washington; or from "Education Will Solve the Race Problem," *North American Review*, 171:221-32.
4. Studies of Negro Communities: Reports on Bulletins No. 38 Louisiana Sugar Plantations, No. 48 Northern Community at Xenia, Ohio, and No. 35 Negro Landholders of Georgia.
5. Reading: Selections from "The Soul of Black Folk," Dubois, and from accounts of Tuskegee in "Up From Slavery" and from "The Successful Education of the Negro," *World's Work*, vol. VI (Aug. '03); or from "Tuskegee Negro Conference," *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, 31:504.
6. Review with map of chapter IX in "Geographic Influences."
7. Readings: "Yale Foresters at Work," *World's Work*, 4:2353-4; The Great Southwest," *Century*, 64:213 and 361; or from "Our National Parks," John Muir.

THE TRAVEL CLUB

Members of the Travel Club will find much interesting and helpful material in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Education which are on file in most public libraries and are very fully indexed. They are also reminded of the "Concise Atlas" furnished by Chautauqua Institution for twenty-five cents with maps for all the Reading Journey series. Appleton's "Annual Encyclopedia," under "United States," gives the recent action of the government on all leading public questions, showing their present status. Much of the educational work in Alaska is being done at the mission stations, and many references to the *Missionary Review* will be found in Poole's Index.

FIRST WEEK—

1. Roll-call: Items of recent news relating to Alaska.
2. Oral Reports: Character of the Yukon River as compared with other great rivers (see "Along Alaska's Great River," by Schwatka; also encyclopedias); The Mountains of Alaska. (See bibliography.)
3. Map Review of Alaska showing general features and relation to Canadian gold fields.
4. Reading: Selection from "The Ascent of Mount St. Elias," by Prince Luigi Amadeo di Savoia (Duke of Abruzzi), or, from other available books on Alaska, descriptions of the mountains. (See the account of "The Silent City," in "History of Alaska," by Miner Bruce); or from "Summer Holidays in Alaskan Waters," John Burroughs. *Century*, 60: 575.
5. Paper: John Muir. (See *Century*, 24: 120 May, '93.)
6. Reading: Selections from Muir's account of the discovery of Glacier Bay, *Century*, 28: 234.

SECOND WEEK—

1. Roll-call: Items of interest concerning missions in Alaska (see missionary publications and annual reports of Commissioner of Education).
2. Paper: The Eskimo (see bibliography).

3. Oral reports on the different Indian tribes of Alaska and their characteristics (see "Among the Thlinkets," *Century*, July 1882; also CHAUTAUQUAN, 25: 627, and reports of Commissioner of Education; also Muir's account of his Indians, etc.).
4. Reading: The Story of New Metlakatla (see "History of Alaska," by Miner Bruce).
5. Progress of Education in Alaska: Selections from reports of Dr. Jackson in government reports

THIRD WEEK—

1. Roll-call: Quotations from works on Alaska showing resources of the country.
2. Oral reports on salmon, herring and whale fisheries of Alaska.
3. The Story of the Alaskan Reindeer (see Bruce's "History of Alaska" and reports in annual report of Commissioner of Education).
4. Map Review: The seal islands and the problem of the fur seal (see bibliography, also *Harper's Magazine*, 92: 462).
5. Paper: The seal garment industry.

FOURTH WEEK—

1. Roll-call: Reports on Klondike experiences from accounts of recent travelers (see THE CHAUTAUQUAN, 27: 168 (May, '98) and references in Poole's Index).
2. Paper: The Gold Fields of Alaska (see bibliography).
3. Reading: Selections from "Alaska and the Klondyke," by A. Heilprin.
4. Oral Report: Utilizing glaciers for power (see *Review of Reviews*, August, '03).
5. Discussion: The Alaskan Boundary Question. The club should take sides, one representing British and the other American interests. The question has been discussed fully in the magazines and many references are available (see *Fortnightly*, 72: 490; *Nation*, 74: 14, 51, 91, 109; *Outlook*, 73: 233; *Atlantic*, 77: 517; *Century*, 30: 143; *North American Review*, 169: 501).

ANSWERS TO NOVEMBER SEARCH QUESTIONS

COLONIAL RACE ELEMENTS

1. The loss of their political power by the fall of LaRochelle in 1628 and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 and the subsequent persecution which forced hundreds of thousands into exile.

2. A commercial association formed in the Netherlands in 1621. Among other important grants it received from the government the exclusive right of trading with a larger part of the coasts of America and Africa, planting colonies, building forts,

employing soldiers and fleets, and making treaties as well as attacking the colonies and commerce of Spain and Portugal. The company was dissolved in 1674. 3. A former German state whose territories were in the region of the Rhine. It embraced two regions, the Rhine or Lower and the Upper. The lower region, to which the term Palatinate is usually applied, has been subject to many changes and divisions. It is now bounded by the Rhine on the east and borders on Hesse, Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine. 4. They hold Baptist views, are opposed to war and litigation, observe various primitive rites, such as washing of feet and the kiss of charity, and resemble the Society of Friends in requiring extreme plainness of language and dress. 5. They were a band of mystics forty in number, who settled on the ridge along the banks of the Wissahickon to await the coming of the Lord. They built an astronomical tower, from which they kept constant watch for the signs of the coming of Christ. 6. Natives of Salzburg in Austria-Hungary. The language of the region is German, and the archbishops are noted for their intolerance. The Jews were banished in 1498 and the Protestants in 1731-32.

ONTARIO AND THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

1. The famous "Hiawatha" play given each summer by the Ojibway Indians. 2. Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Athabasca, British Columbia. On the northwest, Yukon, Mackenzie and Keewatin. 3. The region about Mt. Assiniboine in the Canadian Rockies. 4. The first ascent of the Matterhorn in 1865, when two Englishmen and two guides were lost by the breaking of ropes. 5. An American ethnologist and explorer, 1793-1864; was a geologist to Cass's expedition to Lake Superior in 1820; discovered the source of the Mississippi in Itasca Lake, 1832; held various government positions relating to the Indians and published among other works, "Historical and Statistical Information respecting the History, etc., of the Indian Tribes of the United States," 6 vols., 1851-57. 6. They were of Scotch and English descent, whereas the men of the rival company were recruited from French half-breeds. 7. Discoverer of the Mackenzie River in the Canadian Northwest, 1789. Was the first white man to make the overland journey from Ft. Chippewyan to the Pacific Coast in 1793. He published a record of his journeys on the St. Lawrence and through the continent of North America.



THE WOOING OF MINNEHAHA

THE LIBRARY SHELF

AN INDIAN PLAY—HIAWATHA

The little Canadian town of Desbarats (Deborah), Ontario, in the heart of the Ojibway country, has become famous in recent years as the scene of a unique drama—the musical play of Hiawatha, acted by the Ojibway Indians. The play was orig-

inated by Mr. L. O. Armstrong, of Montreal, and given originally for the poet Longfellow's children and grandchildren. The accompanying illustrations show how effectively the dramatic possibilities of the Indians and of this locality have been utilized, and some idea of the impressions made by it may be

gained from the following account. This is selected by permission from an article by Mrs. Slusser, of Chicago:

When the play opens the stage is empty save a handsome wigwag at its western end. A slow, blue spiral of smoke curling upward from a high cliff near by is the first sign of life to the waiting audience. Soon from all sides the warriors begin to gather. Canoe after canoe cuts its way through the water, and the haughty braves glare at each other with menacing looks and actions as they wait expectantly the meaning of the signal and the council. Suddenly from a distance a voice rises in a slow pleading melody and the Great Spirit calls to them in Longfellow's beautiful words:

"O, my children, my poor children,
Listen to the words of wisdom,
Listen to the words of warning,
From the lips of the Great Spirit,
From the Master of Life who made you."

They listen in wondering silence and one after another drop their weapons and draw nearer together. At the words:

"Bathe now in the stream before you,
Wash the war-paint from your faces,"

they with one accord step to the front and stooping wash together in the clear water that ripples along the edge of the platform. With flint and punk, as in the olden time, the fragrant Kinnick-Kinnick is lighted and the whole company sit in a circle and solemnly smoke the pipe of peace.

While the Indians smoke, old Nokomis appears at the door of the wigwag singing a lullaby to the infant Hiawatha, swinging in his linden cradle.

The Ojibway language is used throughout the play ("Hiawatha" has been translated into Ojibway) save when the Black Robe, the missionary, appeals to them. But an acquaintance with the poem enables one easily to follow the acting and Mr. Armstrong sends an explanatory sentence occasionally from his megaphone.

Following the lullaby the child's grandparents, Nokomis and Iagoo, teach the boy Hiawatha how to use the bow and arrow. The warriors are much

interested in his efforts and every lucky hit is greeted with loud cheers. Dancing is another important part of an Indian's education, and so skilful is the little fellow that the audience adds round after round of applause to the cheers of the braves.



HIAWATHA'S FAREWELL

In a small promontory to the left, and some distance from the stage, is the land of the Dakotahs. Half hidden among the trees that cover the rocky slope are the falls of Minnehaha (a life-like canvas done in oil) and on the pebbly shore quite near the audience is the tent of the old arrow maker. Hither Hiawatha comes, after being seen several times in the forest background, and lays the deer he has killed at the feet of the lovely Laughing Water. The acting here is unusually good. Hiawatha would be a handsome man anywhere. He is of the royal family of Ojibway chiefs, and bears the marks of his high character in his face. Minnehaha is a pretty little Indian maiden with a round sweet face framed by heavy, black braids of hair. She is richly dressed in embroidered deer skins—done in the beautiful colors that the Ojibways have for ages used so effectively. With unconscious grace she brings "the bowls of basswood" and dipping them in the clear water offers refreshment to her guest. Then entering the wigwag she sits just within the door while her father discusses with Hiawatha affairs of interest.

The welcome which the Indians give to the returning Hiawatha and his bride is both noisy and enthusiastic. At once the festivities begin. At once, but without haste; nothing is done in haste. There is no stage manager; no cue is sounded, but one part follows another with the utmost ease and naturalness.

"Then the handsome Pau-Puk-Keewis,

He the idle Yenadizze—

Danced the beggar's dance to please them."

Indian dancing is at once the admiration and despair of all who see it. The Ojibway feet are small and they dance in their deer-skin moccasins,



PAU-PUK-KEEWIS

But their feet slip and glide in and out in the most difficult steps with an ease and lightness that scarcely disturbs their lithe, swaying bodies. It is simply marvelous and would be impossible to any one but an Indian. For instance: hold the feet close together and try to glide around the room keeping perfect time to the measured *tap-tap, tap-tap, tap-tap* of a drum, and see what kind of work it is. And yet Pau-Puk-Keewis, who weighs perhaps two hundred pounds, does this and many other equally difficult steps with apparently as much ease as did the little Hiawatha.

Gambling or games of chance was ever a human weakness, and these ancient brethren of the forest seem to have had their fair share. Indeed the gambling scene in intensity and excitement may be said to be the climax to the play. The players kneel, facing each other upon the ground, and the juggling goes on by means of threeoccasins, under one of which a stone is hidden. Pau-Puk-Keewis wins one after another of the handsome furs that are put up and at last the boy, which his frenzied opponent reluctantly stakes. This is plainly an innovation which the warriors find it hard to permit, and they withdraw to discuss the matter in savage groups and with averted faces. Pau-Puk-Keewis, meanwhile, struts offensively up and down the stage and presently fills the measure of his

misdeeds to overflowing by frightening Minnehaha and old Nokomis into screams of terror. Not only Hiawatha, but all the warriors, throw themselves into a mad scramble to catch the defiant fugitive, and here the acting is very real. The Indian is thoroughly at home in a chase, particularly a canoe chase, and it may be doubted whether any other set of men could work so hard and make so little speed as these Ojibway warriors do in the next ten minutes. The water is thrown from their paddles in a white spray that would seem to drench them, and their frantic cries fairly rend the air. But the lone canoe outstrips their united efforts and Pau-Puk-Keewis disappears among the trees.

It is impossible to describe the sublimity of the closing scene. (The departure of Hiawatha for the islands of the blessed.) The place seems cut off from all common things; the deep shadows of the forest behind, the shining expanse of water before, the lone figure standing stately and solemnly in the swiftly speeding canoe. In the pauses of the music, a solemn, tender Indian melody chanted by Hiawatha and taken up by the deep-voiced warriors, the very sighing of the pine trees can be distinctly heard, as if a vast silence waited around. The voice of the singer comes back fainter and more faintly, and at last dies away, and the canoe is finally hidden from our sight by the islands.



NEWS FROM READERS AND CIRCLES

The delegates, note-book in hand, gathered promptly at the Round Table hour. They looked unusually wide awake. "Whether it's the weather or the influence of the Americanism of our course," remarked one of them, "I can't say, but I feel so interested in everything that is going on about me that the world seems altogether a delightful place." "I think there must be a good many others like you," laughed Pendragon, as he held up a bundle of clippings. "These are notes by the way that our readers have been sending me, about all sorts of things bearing upon the course. Here's an editorial on the 'Irrigation Congress' and another on 'Freaks of the Mississippi River,' several contributions on 'Forestry,' etc. I wonder if you are constantly impressed as I am with the connection between what we sometimes think of as abstract knowledge and the 'live' questions of the day. Every field of knowledge seems to be more and more contributing its part toward the promotion of human welfare."

"I have often thought of that," said an Illinois delegate, "and it has seemed to me that perhaps it is because we are taking a different view of life here from what we used to. We do not simply try to endure what the world has to offer, but we are taking pains to enrich it at every point and make it endurable, and its really wonderful how everything seems to contribute to it."



Pendragon took up a letter from the budget of mail, saying "I wish you could all have had the pleasure of hearing Professor Brigham, author of

our 'Geographic Influences,' at his Round Table at Chautauqua last summer. I have asked him to make some suggestions which would be helpful to students of physiography, and will read you what he says":

"A good atlas, like the Century, is perhaps the best help that a circle can have on the whole, not for reliefs of course, but for location. The Klemm relief maps are very good for such inexpensive material. If a set of the last census is available for the circle, it would be useful. For example, consult expansion and population map in vol. I. A very useful pamphlet is 'Territorial and Commercial Expansion of the United States 1800-1900,' by O. P. Austin. It can be obtained free by addressing, Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. The ordinary contoured, large scale map sheets of the United States Survey, for places of local interest would be helpful. Sold at five cents each, or two cents in lots of one hundred or more. Also special sheets, as Niagara, New York, Chicago, etc. I shall be very glad to have any Chautauquan or Chautauqua circle ask me for specific aid or answers during this year of work."

"I think we cannot emphasize too strongly the value of this supplementary material in connection with our reading. What we can see with our own eyes helps greatly to strengthen mental impressions. Most of us need to cultivate the habit of observation. I notice that the circle at Edgewood, Rhode Island, is represented and I remember that they did some field work last year in which I am sure we shall all be interested."

"We did make a good many observations in connection with our study of 'The Great World's Farm' which were very helpful," responded the president of the Roger Williams Circle. "The

members often gathered weeds and common wild flowers growing by the roadside on their way to the circle meeting and examined them through the microscope with charming results. Then in following up the plant in other books, we found it had so many interesting forms in the different zones. In the chapter on 'Seed Scattering' much interest was shown, and one member found the Scotch heather growing near the shore of the bay. A possible explanation of its presence there was that the seed came over with material used for packing in some vessel and had been thrown out on the shore. We studied 'Soil Makers' and 'Pioneer Laborers' with the aid of shells and rocks and stones brought from all parts of the world and these were examined under the microscope."



"I suspect," said Pendragon, as he next introduced the delegate from Watkins, New York, "that there is some Yankee influence in this circle, for I notice that their annual celebration was held on June 17, Bunker Hill day. At all events, from what I hear, the celebration did credit to the day."

"I'm not sure that I can confirm Pendragon's suspicions," replied the delegate, "but I am sure that the thorough-going spirit of Bunker Hill pervades our members, albeit wars and rumors of wars are quite unknown. Our Glen City Circle does look back with great pleasure to that annual meeting. We were entertained at the charming home of our president, Mrs. King, and as nearly everyone had finished the reading, and several had worked for seals, we were in a jubilant frame of mind. You should have heard the remarks, quotations, original poems, etc., to appreciate what we can do when we are thoroughly roused! Our class poem for the 1903's hit off so cleverly the characteristics of each member, that they needed no further identification. We had reports on the progress of the Chautauqua Movement, a description of the Aula Christi at Chautauqua, to which so many readers and circles contributed and in which we also had a share. Our senior member presented each of the others with a little souvenir of this gathering and of course, we reflected our president."



"While you are receiving reports about closing meetings, I should like to speak of ours at Fort Dodge," said an Iowa member. "We had a good deal of fun out of it, and you can see that it was somewhat unconventional when I tell you that we were greeted at the threshold of the house by a large placard announcing that trains were leaving for Bremen, Warsaw, Moscow and St. Petersburg. Before we entered the house, a Russian conductor punched our invitations which were in the form of Russian tickets. The parlors were adorned with

souvenirs, postal cards, menu cards, stamps, envelopes, newspapers and magazines, all of which were sufficiently mysterious to make us feel that we were in the midst of foreign surroundings. Before entering Russia, we were served with refreshments at a German inn in a German village, and while we were in the country of the czar we went through various experiences, the results of which were liable to be banishment to Siberia. Those who were so unfortunate as to meet this fate, found themselves in an upper room rendered desolate and gloomy by cold, white sheets, one candle and a realistic entrance to sulphur mines. Water and hard tack were the only refreshments possible under these conditions. Of course we improved all our opportunities to become familiar with Russian customs as revealed to us during this journey, for the various curiosities had been gathered by a very intelligent traveler during a two years' stay in Russia. You see we did something toward cultivating our faculties of observation, which I am sure will meet with Pendragon's approval."

"I wish we might hear from more of the circles who have had appropriate closing exercises, but you can talk with each other individually and these programs will enable you to form some idea of what others are doing. Here is the program of 'The Flow of Soul' which characterized the banquet of the Vincent Circle, of Toledo, Ohio. They are evidently a versatile set and must have the quality of self-restraint developed in a high degree, or they never would have ventured to arrange a program of twenty-four numbers! The Pieria Circle, of Waltham, Massachusetts, have brought several of their programs which testify both to ingenuity and to hard work, and you must note especially these printed announcements of the Outlook Circle of Mt. Vernon, New York. They reflect great credit on this new circle which, as you perhaps know, is composed almost entirely of new members of 1906. I will read a specimen program:

OUTLOOK CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE

Roll-call.

Response to be either a description of some famous building in Moscow, or an item of interest about Siberia.

"A Survey of Russian Literature," chapters I and II Miss Hattie Weeks
Reading from "Myths and Folk Tales of the Russians" Miss Myrtle Mills
Intermission—Question box.

An account of the Polish Insurrection. Its causes, effects, etc. . . . Mrs. R. E. LePage
Paper: "Russia's Treatment of Finland," from the Russian standpoint.

March 9, 1903

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cooper,
223 South Fifth avenue.

"The Epworth Chautauqua Circle, of Wichita, Kansas, furnishes an amusing instance of the effect of spring upon average human beings. The entire circle fell to writing poetry with what result you

can imagine! The situation is very aptly expressed by one of their number, Miss Lynch, who says,

"How strange it is to me,
That our class of 1903,
Should take to poetry,
When as everybody knows
We can't half talk in prose.

"Another defends the embarrassing position in which she finds herself as follows:

"About spring I could gladly sing
If we'd had any such thing,
But I don't see that in 1903
We've had any.
All we've done is to watch the sun,
And shake and freeze and shiver and sneeze,
And try to keep out of the breeze,
And wonder when this thing would end.
Then as April so fickle and shy,
Bade us good-bye with snow in her eye,
May tried to thaw but her winds were so raw,
They were followed by rains and rheumatic pains
And colds and the grip.
So with all these woes and others than those
The facts remain that while I'm sane
This isn't the kind of spring than I could write
poetry about.

MARY A. JORDAN.

"Another 'Epworth Circle, that of Brooklyn, New York, made quite a feature of their graduating exercises this year, and we must have a word from Mr. E. K. Todd, their president':

"For an indoor Chautauqua Recognition ceremony I am sure you would all agree with me that it was a very effective service," replied the president. "Miss Teal who has been one of the 'Guards of the Gate' at Chautauqua, helped us to arrange everything as consistently as possible to carry out



EPWORTH CIRCLE BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

the idea of the ceremonies there. She took charge of the Recognition exercises, and Rev. W. D. Bridge, of Orange, New Jersey, who has been acting 'Messenger' for Recognition Day at Chautauqua for some years, took that important place in our ceremony. Besides these, Miss Laura A. Shotwell ('89), Mr. and Mrs. D. Harris Underhill ('82), and Mr. John A. Straley ('95), (ex-president of the Chautauqua Union) acted as Guards of

the Gate; Mr. R. N. Longstreet ('91), Mr. Alonzo Foster ('87), Mrs. Florence Harris ('91), Mrs. J. A. Straley ('88) as Guards of the Grove; and Mrs. Avis D. Lippincott ('05), Miss Esther McFarlane ('04), Miss Jennie A. Palmblad ('06), with the flower girls, completed the procession.

"The service was held in the primary room of HAZEN Place Methodist Episcopal Church on June 11, and with a profusion of vines and flowers the room was quite transformed. The three Arches and a Golden Gate were placed in appropriate positions and the ceremony was carried out with a dignity that made it very impressive. A pleasant feature of the exercises was the presence of graduates of '03 from the Pathfinder and Winthrop Circles in addition to whom were the graduates of Epworth and some of former years, including President J. H. Lant, Brooklyn Chautauqua Union.

"The exercises opened with a musical program; cornet solo, by Miss Hilda Cochran; soprano solo, by Mrs. Avis D. Lippincott; mandolin solo, by Miss Emma Elizabeth Palmblad; Miss Jennie B. Todd serving as accompanist during the evening.

"After the service of Recognition, a 'Quotation Contest' made a pleasant social feature, Mrs. Berger winning the prize, a year's subscription to THE CHAUTAUQUAN. Refreshments were served at the close and many of our guests of whom there were perhaps a hundred, are talking of becoming Chautauquans next year.

"This flash-light picture may interest you, though of course, it is unsatisfactory, as most flash-lights are. The focus precluded our including the Arches and Gate, but you will see our graduates with their diplomas."



"We must have a glance at our foreign field before we separate," said Pendragon, as he unfolded a sheet of paper which had a transoceanic air. "This was one of the twenty-fifth anniversary letters received this summer, and though it is impossible to read them all, you will enjoy this brief message from a far-away Chautauquan, written in response to a request from Chautauqua.

"Your kind note mailed June 3, reached me only this afternoon. I fear there is little hope of a reply reaching you before August 8, but I should like to send greetings to all Chautauquans and congratulations upon the great success of the work. It would give me much pleasure to be able to be at Chautauqua this summer, especially as it is the twentieth anniversary of my class, the Class of '83. I never lose my interest in the C. L. S. C. I always read every article in THE CHAUTAUQUAN and I find much pleasure and profit in the Round Table. I send this hurried note hoping it may catch the mail at Shanghai. With kind regards, I am,

"Sincerely yours,

"LISLE BAINBRIDGE,
"Temple Hill, Chefoo, China."

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REPORTS FROM CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLIES FOR 1903.

[Continued from October.]

ASSEMBLY PARK, NEW YORK

The program at Assembly Park, on Tully Lake, New York, was considered the best in the history of the Assembly. The Round Tables were well sustained and the best platform talent was engaged for the daily talks. Already many speakers have been secured for next year.

The presence of Fanny Crosby added a charm to the Assembly, and the management have every encouragement for a prosperous season in 1904.

CARTHAGE, MISSOURI

The seventh session of Carthage Chautauqua Assembly was the most memorable in its history. The admirable location of the Assembly grounds, the natural beauty of the park, and the excellent program united in attracting great crowds daily. The management laid more stress on the C. L. S. C. department this year than ever before, and the results proved the wisdom of so doing. Rev. Geo. M. Brown, of Derby, Connecticut, was engaged as superintendent of instruction, and Mrs. Alma F. Piatt of Wichita, Kansas, as superintendent of the C. L. S. C. department. They emphasized the C. L. S. C. department as never before in our history.

Recognition Day, June 29, was a gala day with us. A long procession, headed by the band, was made up of Girls' Club, Boys' Club, Guard of Honor, Chautauqua talent, C. L. S. C. alumni, 1903 graduates, 1907 class, etc. After passing the Arches, the Recognition Day address was given by Rev. Geo. M. Brown, subject, "The Growth of An Idea" (the Chautauqua Idea), probably the best ever delivered on our platform. The graduating class numbered four. Sixty-three new readers were secured for new C. L. S. C. course.

Landscape gardening will improve Chautauqua Park for the session of 1904. New entrance gates will be added. Dates for 1904 are June 28 to July 7. H. G. Fitzer is secretary.

CONNECTICUT CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY

The third Connecticut Chautauqua Assembly was held on the beautiful grounds near Plainville, Connecticut, from July 18 to 29 inclusive. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. The lectures, concerts, and entertainments were both interesting and instructive. The Nature Study class, under the leadership of Edward F. Bigelow, Ph. D., of Stamford, Conn., was one of the principal features of this year's Assembly. His lectures, and the excursions into the woods, with Mr. Bigelow as guide, were greatly enjoyed.

Herr Büchler's musical services gave every one who heard him a deeper insight into the spirit and

meaning of music, and his class in health and voice culture was most helpful to those who attended.

Under the management of Miss Robinson, of Boston, the cooking school was again a success.

On Recognition Day, July 23, the graduates passed through the Golden Gate, and received their diplomas, as evidence of their faithful work during the preceding four years. The array of flower girls, resplendent in their white dresses, the guard of honor, and the baccalaureate address by the Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, D. D., will long live in memory.

During the day, meetings were held at which all the undergraduate classes were organized and officers elected. The new class of 1907 started off with a membership of thirty-four, having Edward F. Bigelow, Ph. D., of Stamford, for president.

The newly formed Society of the Hall in the Grove elected as president Mr. Wm. F. Dann, of New Haven, Conn.

The Assembly grounds are being improved and becoming more attractive year by year, and interest in the Assembly and Chautauqua reading is fast spreading to all parts of the state.

GLEN PARK, COLORADO

The Glen Park, Colorado, summer program is divided into a Bible School, a Chautauqua Assembly and a Young Men's Christian Association convention. The center of these in order is somewhat so in character, the Bible School coming largely under its auspices. The Rev. Dr. B. T. Vincent was superintendent of instruction, ably assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Carmen, Powell and Pope, Miss Fräyser, Mrs. Walker and others, all of whom did strong work in Biblical and Sunday-school teaching. Daily classes were conducted for old and young. Vesper services and Round Tables brought out the interests of the C. L. S. C., and the literature was wisely distributed. Professor Bethel, of Denver, conducted "Nature Walks" and scientific excursions to great profit. Dr. Vincent delivered the Recognition Day address, though there were no graduates. The general program was strong, properly interspersed with music and other entertainments. Much good will spring from the work at this charming summer resort.

LAKE CHETEK, WISCONSIN

Lake Chetek held a very successful assembly in July, but owing to a scattered constituency very little was done in the way of active C. L. S. C. organization. The Assembly is rapidly getting on a substantial basis and bids fair to become one of the permanent institutions of Wisconsin. A class in physical culture was added the past season and

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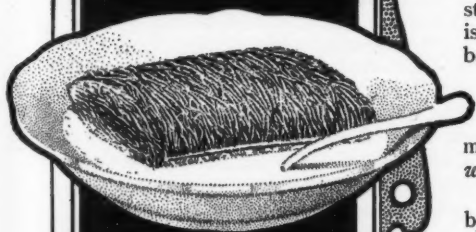
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will probably be continued with additional classes as the demand increases for summer school work.

PACIFIC GROVE ASSEMBLY

The Pacific Grove Assembly reports the most successful year in its recent history. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the parent Assembly was not celebrated for the reason that in 1904 the Assembly will properly observe its own twenty-fifth anniversary, the Assembly having been organized by Bishop (then Doctor) Vincent in a visit to the Pacific Coast in 1879. It is hoped that Bishop Vincent himself may be present.

Recognition Day was formally observed, as it is every year, with a procession, passing through the Arches, Golden Gate, etc. There were twelve graduates present, and an able address was deliv-

ered by Dr. McClish, president of the Assembly. New interest seemed to be widely aroused and a considerable enrolment was made, with promise of several circles.

Special lectures and addresses on the history of the course of 1903 were given by Dr. Rockwell D. Hunt, Dr. G. B. Smith, late of China, and Dr. Filben. Dr. Adrian Hofmeyer presented the South African War from the standpoint of a pro-British Boer. The alumni banquet is a regular feature of the Assembly and excites great interest; one hundred and fifty plates were set.

Ten thousand of the slips setting out the work and plans of the C. L. S. C. were distributed by the department of publicity prior to the Assembly, and the effect of the work was noticeable in the attendance.

Talk About Books

"Not to defend slavery—but to do justice to slaves" is the purpose of B. K. Benson's "Old Squire, The Romance of a Black Virginian." With the Civil War as a background, it details the wanderings, escapes, lies, stratagems, good sense, superstition, faith and supreme loyalty of the old slave whose homely proverbs were professedly from "de good book," and whose life was finally given to protect his young "Mahsta." The character of Uncle Squire is portrayed with the strength and delicacy possible only to the man who has lived his life among the negroes and who knows and loves them. The dialect is inimitable, better if possible than that which has made Thomas Nelson Page famous. The military history in the book is complete and accurate, even to the introduction of maps of Gettysburg and other closely contested fields. Therein lies the radical defect of the work. Page after page is filled with names, places, dates, moves, counter-moves—all detailed with the eager, loving fidelity of the man who has been there, but utterly out of place, utterly confusing and utterly wearisome in a work of fiction, obscuring the character development, weakening the dramatic force and destroying the literary unity. Nevertheless the book is worth while, and leaves one with the feeling of having talked with a doer of deeds, not with a mere writer of words. L. H.

["Old Squire." By B. K. Benson. 5 x 7. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

Professor Hart, of Harvard University, has rendered a great service to teachers of American history and others interested in that subject by editing in several forms during recent years extracts from old documents, pamphlets, newspapers, and letters

which serve to put one in touch with contemporary literature as the sources of history. Very acceptable as supplementary reading in the school grades or as additions to a child's library are the "Source Readers," of which three are now ready. They cover in a chronological arrangement all phases of life from colonial days to the times of Daniel Webster. E. E. S.

["Source Readers in American History." By Albert Bushnell Hart. 3 vols. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

This is a revised edition of the second volume of the author's "History of Political Parties in the United States," published in four volumes. It is a live and impartial narrative and leads the way clearly through the tortuous maze of our political history during this formative period. The conclusions are clearly drawn and well substantiated by facts. The style is excellent. Many quotations concerning the events discussed are given from the men who figured in them, so that the book presents a living picture of the period. The diplomacy preceding the second war with England is carefully traced. The unwise financial policy of the government—the refusal to renew the charter of the bank, etc.—preceding and during the war, despite the well timed counsel of Gallatin, is emphasized and shown to be the cause of the financial embarrassment later. The bank question is fully discussed, as is also the Missouri Compromise. The wisdom of the latter is established by the fact that it was a question of union or disunion. The battle over Missouri was fought on economic and political grounds. It was not until about 1830 that the moral conscience of the North began to divide it from the

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South upon the question of slavery. Jackson's career previous to his nomination for the presidency and also the split of Democratic party after 1824 are well presented.

H. J. W.

["Political History of the United States: With Special Reference to the Growth of Political Parties." By J. P. Gordy, Ph. D., Professor in the University of New York. Vol. II (1809-1829). New York: Henry Holt & Co.]

Residents of Philadelphia are not likely to allow without protest the application of the phrase "Where American Independence Began" to a locality so remote from it as Quincy, Massachusetts. But the author of a recent book with that title will no doubt rejoin that Philadelphia, in 1776, saw the maturity of the child which was born among the remarkable group of patriots living in the little New England village. The town of Braintree, later divided and called Quincy, adjacent to the city of Boston, was the home of John Adams, the chief advocate of independence, when the crisis arrived; of his wife, Abigail Smith Adams, who is said to have anticipated the real declaration in the urgent letters written to her husband; of the various families of Quincy, some of whom were decidedly drags upon the chariot of independence; of the eccentric Tutor Flynt, whose teaching fostered the recalcitrant spirit and aroused independence later; of the family of Hoars, who contributed to the early and later history of the republic; and, by marriage with Dorothy Quinty, of John Hancock the commander-in-chief of the signers to the Declaration. Readers who possess books upon local history, like Mellick's "History of An Old Farm," are likely to welcome this addition to national history from a local viewpoint. E. E. S.

["Where American Independence Began." By Daniel Munro Wilson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

A much needed insight into the foreign service of the United States is given in a crisp, graphic style by J. E. Connor, in his little volume "Uncle Sam Abroad." The "meat" of the diplomatic and consular regulations is put in a most entertaining way, in a series of five "lectures." Tables, outlines and lists add to the usefulness of the book.

["Uncle Sam Abroad." By J. E. Connors. Illustrated. 4½ x 7½. 75 cents. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.]

The "Handbook of Climatology" by Dr. Julius Hann, translated by R. De C. Ward, assistant professor of climatology of Harvard University, is a strictly technical and scientific treatment of the subject, designed by the translator as a text-book for his classes in the university. It deals with climatology as differentiated from meteorology and discusses the climatic factions of temperature, moisture, winds and atmosphere; it also treats of general climatology, including solar and physical climate. It is this last section which will be of most interest to the general reader.

Since such economists as Dr. S. M. Patten are laying so much stress upon the purely physical basis of their science, increasing attention is being paid to the influence of continental, marine and mountain climates upon production and consumption, to their physiological and psychological effect upon man, to geological and periodic variations and to winds, pressure and forests. Professor Ward is particularly happy in the style of his translation which is clear and simple, avoiding the involved construction of the German original yet reproducing its spirit of scientific accuracy.

L. H.

["Handbook of Climatology. By Dr. Julius Hann, translated by R. De C. Ward. 5 x 7½. \$3.00. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

Of the writing of books about Russia there seems to be no end. At least half a dozen ambitious and exhaustive works on the great, mysterious country have appeared during the past year, to say nothing of the vast number of smaller works and magazine articles. Almost all are "impressions," with the value of impressions and not facts. Mr. Wirt Gerrare's "Greater Russia," however, contains more actual information obtained at first hand than perhaps almost all the other works combined. Mr. Gerrare has traveled from one end of European Russia to the other end of Asiatic Russia, and his work is a graphic and descriptive picture of Russia's advance in economic, political and social life. His aim, he declares, is to describe "adequately the present condition and prospects of the Russians and of foreign settlers in Russia and Siberia, the recent changes and the causes that have produced them, the commercial and industrial development of the empire, the men who are growing wealthy, the means they employ, and, incidentally, the best opening for foreign enterprise and investment in Russia and Siberia." "Greater Russia" is practically the call to arms for England. Mr. Gerrare believes that Russia is planning the complete conquest of China, and that she is quietly preparing herself for the inevitable struggle with England. The work is very fully illustrated, and offers a complete account of the Russian colonies in Siberia, and of the Russian settlements in Mongolia and Manchuria.

L. E. V.

["Greater Russia. The Continental Empire of the Old World." By Wirt Gerrare. Illustrated. 5½ x 8½. \$3.00. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

Mr. Sheldon's purpose in "The Reformer" is to call attention to the evils of the city tenement which are perpetuated by corruption in administrative circles. He has studied the problem at first hand, and the result is strong impressions and strong convictions. He has chosen to place them before us in the form of romance, but the story does not cover up the real problem dealt with. We are

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here, as often, tempted by a story to get into touch with something of greater moment than an easily forgotten plot, and find, after the reading, that the facts or the opinions expressed and which held us so closely in connection with the story have remained as distinct impressions. The characters left with one are Miss Andrews, who presides over Hope House, and the young man of wealth who gave it up for settlement life and ran into a tremendous struggle with himself. To Chicago readers the former seems more than a fiction. One remembers too the horrors of the burning tenement, a death trap, the uneasy state of mind of a criminally careless tenement owner, and a political conscience which could tolerate the whole state of affairs actually existing today in our large cities. The book needs only to be placed in the hands of readers to serve its purpose to awaken public sentiment concerning an enormous evil. There is a place for it.

R. R. P.

["The Reformer." By Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps." Illustrated. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. \$1.50. Chicago: Advance Publishing Co.]

Rainy days are trying times for little folks and mothers, and "What a Girl Can Make and Do" will be gladly welcomed in many homes. It is full of suggestions which may be worked out by boys or girls, small or large, in ways both useful and entertaining. "What a Girl Can Make with Hammer and Saw," "Vacation Work with Mother Nature's Material," "Christmas Devices," "Statuary Tableaux," "Expensive Games with Little or No Expense," are chapters full of attractive hints.

F. M. H.

["What a Girl Can Make and Do." By Lina Beard and Adelia B. Beard. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

The four books of the Chautauqua Home Reading Course for 1903-4 (the American year) consist of one on American literature, one on types in American fiction, one on geography in American history and one on industrial society. At first sight this suggests the ordinary ponderous and ambitious "course" for home or correspondence study and one who does not understand Chautauqua methods and Chautauqua ideals might yawn and turn wearily away. There are so many courses that profess all things, attempt all things, and, after infinite drudgery on the part of the student, fail of all things—unless we place a value on the doubtful acquisition of a motley collection of unrelated and undigested facts. There are so many courses that are either so "popular" that the deposit of real knowledge is very thin indeed, or so "deep" that the average mind must give up in despair. But a second consideration of these four books of the Chautauqua course forces the realization that here is something far different from the usual blind attack upon universal knowledge. Those already familiar with the Chautauqua plan will at once recognize those vital principles of point of view, correlation, broad outlook and certain uplift. Chautauqua selects a subject and by wise, painstaking, far-seeing selection and grouping brings form and substance out of the great mass of scattered facts and knowledge of the subject. Chautauqua does still more—under its definite point of view (often an entirely fresh one) the subject takes life as well as form, and we find it a part of our lives.

The books for the current year are even unusually true to the traditions of the "Chautauqua Idea" which in the twenty-five years of its existence as a "school for out-of-school people," has guided over a million readers to greater knowledge, better citizenship, broader living. And in themselves the books are excellent and their authors leading, unquestioned authorities.

In "Literary Leaders of America," Dr. Richard Burton, formerly professor of English literature in the University of Minnesota, now literary advisor of the Lothrop Publishing Company of Boston, and the well known author of "Literary Likings," "Lyrics of Brotherhood" and "Life of Whittier," opens the way to a really adequate understanding of our native literature. The book is neither an unilluminated history of literature, nor a too intensive study of certain masterpieces, but a golden mean between the two. A foreword is given on the formative early period and at the close a brief survey of the past, present and future of American letters, but the book in the main is devoted to the twelve great masters who represent us nationally and internationally. In each case the man and his work are considered together, as they should be, and each takes reality and life from the other. When we have finished we know twelve great writers about whom all others fall naturally into place, and American literature, actual, potential and historical, has become a thing of definite form and excellent proportions. The style of the book is easy and clear, vivid and forceful, and above all else it has the personal touch that enriches, and so helps the reader's memory. Professor Burton's hand is sure, his literary judgment sound, his treatment broad and fair, and his appreciation of his subject a personal inspiration. A. S. H.

["Literary Leaders of America." By Richard Burton, Ph. D. \$1.00. Springfield, O.: The Chautauqua Press.]

"Provincial Types in American Fiction," by Professor Horace Spencer Fiske, of the University of Chicago, deals, as the title indicates, with a single phase of our literature, and in so doing covers ground that is practically new to systematic treatment. The writer presents in a charming way the significant and enduring in various types of American provincial life as they appear in American literature since the Civil War. The purpose of the volume is proclaimed to be only sug-

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gestive and stimulative, but it does far more than attain this desirable end, for it is delightful in itself, furnishes a right guide to practical literary appreciation and criticism, and gives us, as all Chautauqua books do, an ordered understanding of the field. The four sections of the book present types in New England, the South, the Mississippi Valley and the Far West. After giving us our perspective by a brief survey of the field in each section, Professor Fiske, with admirable selection, devotes a chapter to a single book of each author whom he has chosen to represent that section, and by generous, well-chosen quotations, skilful condensations and illumination comment gives us not only the story, but the atmosphere, the very life. We come to know the characters, the place, the author, and Professor Fiske himself, and for these things we are justly grateful. A. S. H.

["Provincial Types in American Fiction." Illustrated. By Horace Spencer Fiske. \$1.00. Springfield, O.: The Chautauqua Press.]

The name of Richard T. Ely, Ph. D., LL. D., professor of political economy and director of the school of economics and political science in the University of Wisconsin, author of "Socialism and Social Reform," "Monopolies and Trusts," etc., is ample guarantee of "Studies in the Evolution of Industrial Society." This is true not only because Dr. Ely is a foremost authority—many say the foremost authority in this country—but because he has the ability to present an abstruse subject simply, clearly and strongly, an ability that none but a thorough master of his material can possess, yet one that such masters nearly always lack. Part I gives a general survey of the evolution of industrial society from its most primitive stages, using at every possible point illustrations from American material, which includes the simplest as well as the most complex conditions. As the result of this evolution and as the natural outcome of Dr. Ely's treatment, there arise certain great economic problems which confront the race today, and Part II is devoted to an extremely sane discussion of such topics as competition, social progress and race improvements, monopolies and trusts, municipal ownership, concentration of wealth, inheritance, public expenditures, labor, industrial peace and liberty, ethical obligation, and social reform. The author writes not as the partisan of any theory, but throughout the book holds fast to his principle that "ignorance is a cause of dissension, and knowledge a cause of harmony." The spirit of the volume is optimistic, and its lesson that the answer to the problems of the day lies in the knowledge of the people, and in their readiness to act upon their knowledge, for the best interests of society. It is not a task to read this book, but a lasting satisfaction and—a duty. The frequent tables and bibliographies add to the value of the text. A. S. H.

["Studies in the Evolution of Industrial Society." By Richard T. Ely, Ph. D., LL. D. \$1.25. Springfield, O.: The Chautauqua Press.]

The science of the relation of the natural shape, conditions and resources of a country to the history of that country is practically a new one and "Geographical Influences in American History" is a pioneer in the field. Professor Albert Perry Brigham, A. M., F. G. S. A., of Colgate University, has succeeded in making this combination of geography and history into an extremely interesting book. We learn how the physical features of our country determined to a surprising degree the place and time of early settlements, the advance of civilization along certain paths to certain districts, the differing occupations, character and progress of people in different localities, the outbreak and outcome of wars and, in short, the development of the United States as it is today. We learn why New York, Chicago, Pittsburg and other cities have become great centers, why the Mohawk Valley has been an artery of trade and a scene of bloodshed, why Kentucky was settled long before Alabama. Professor Brigham clears away a vast amount of the "just happened" and "just is" from American history. The point of view is strictly maintained except when a little more geology creeps in than the title of the book seems to warrant. In general the style is clear and pleasing and it is safe to say that few will lay aside the book until they have read it from cover to cover. Over sixty illustrations make the text more vivid by their object lessons.

A. S. H.

["Geographic Influences in American History." Illustrated. By Albert Perry Brigham, A. M., F. G. S. A. \$1.25. Springfield, O.: The Chautauqua Press.]

Mr. McMurry is one of the leading representatives of the Herbartian school of pedagogy. In this new edition of his work entitled, "The Elements of General Method," revised and enlarged, he gives latest views on the method and end of education. The book contains eight chapters on the topics, Chief Aim of Education, Relative Value of Studies, Interest, Correlation, Induction, Apperception, The Will, and Herbart and His Disciples. Moral character is made the clear and conscious aim of school education, while mental training, information and discipline are subordinated to this great aim. For "the state is more concerned to see the growth of just and virtuous citizens, than in seeing the prosperity of scholars, inventors, and merchants." The chapters on the relative value of studies is interesting. Mr. McMurry takes issue with "the educators whose first, middle and last question is 'What is the disciplinary value of a study?'" The aim in mind culture is not extraordinary skill in mental gymnastics, but mental soundness, integrity, and motive. Hence the question preliminary to all others in the common school

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M. W. J.

["The Elements of General Method." By Charles A. McMurry, Ph. D. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

Mr. Brander Matthews holds a high place indeed among present-day critical writers, and a book of his essays will find a host of scholarly readers under any conditions. The present attractive volume, a third edition, contains essays that have already reached limited audiences and essays that are here presented for the first time. The list includes "American Literature," "The Penalty of Humor," "On Pleasing the Taste of the Public," "The Importance of the Folk Theater," "The Gift of Story-Telling," and criticisms on Sarcey, Lemaitre, Coppee, Halevy, Zola, Cervantes, Kipling, Lang, Stevenson, and Warner. Professor Matthews' style is as always smooth, easy, accurate and clear. He is most eminently master of his material and of his field and one can not but be enriched in both knowledge and culture by these graceful essays.

A. S. H.

["Aspects of Fiction, and Other Ventures in Criticism." By Brander Matthews. \$1.25 net. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

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